The Bee.

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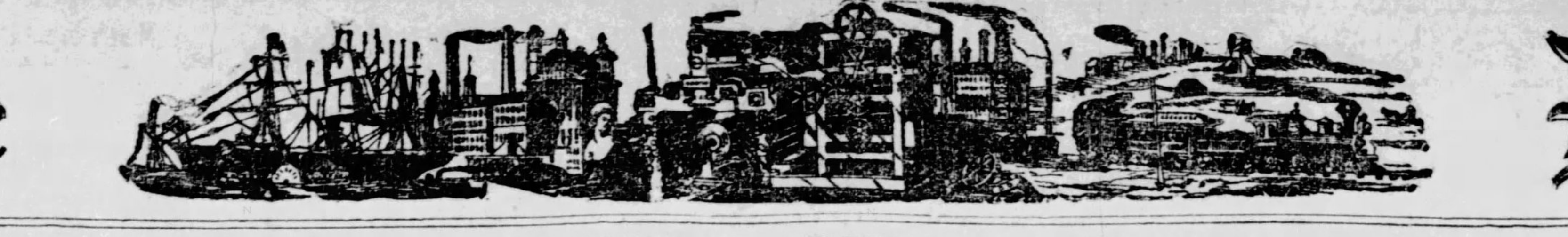

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The Finest Line of Hand-Made Confectionery in the World.

We sell our finest goods at

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And warrant them equal to any made in the United States at any price.

Coffes.

We buy the finest Mandheling Java and Arabian Mocha coffees, and roast them daily, thus insuring fresh coffee at all times.

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We grind our own spices from the best quality of whole goods.

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We save our patrons from ten to twenty per cent. in living expenses, and supply them with the finest goods in every department, that the markets of the world produce.

Wisdom.

Buy the Best and Pay the Least, at

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Holiday . . .

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There is nothing which so adorns a home as a few tasty novelties found among the old commonplace pieces of Furniture, which you and your friends are in the habit of seeing every time they go into your house. Of course, it isn't presumed that you will throw away all your substantial Furniture just because it is worn out of style a little.

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Fancy Rocker, Book Case,
Writing Desk, Parlor Table,
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Or any other of the long list of beautiful articles of fine furniture with which our rooms are crowded.

THE CONANT BROS.' FURNITURE CO.

Summit, Adams and Water Sts.

YOU can form no idea of the extent and variety of our stock by looking in our window. All the show windows in the city would not afford ample room to display one-tenth of it. Come inside and go upon the elevator and view the acres of Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Ladies' Desks, Fancy Chairs and Rockers, the Pictures and Easels, and the thousand and one things that go to make up our immense stock. You will be astonished and more especially at the low prices and the easy terms on which we sell them.

Draper & Nugent,

MONROE AND ST. CLAIR STREETS.

Headquarters for TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES! Fancy Baskets, Willow Ware, etc.

IMMENSE VARIETY

Wholesale and Retail.

DUNSCOMB & CO.

310 and 312 Summit St.

Six Bottles Bergen's Asthma Cure.

Delaware, O., May 8, 1890.

Dr. J. W. Bergen, Petersburg, Ind.:

Dear Doctor—Enclosed please find check for six bottles of Bergen's Asthma Cure, and wish to say I have not had an attack since beginning to use your medicine. The medicine is all you claim for it. I have told so many about the excellent qualities of your Cure, and I can recommend it cheerfully. Yours truly,

J. A. BRADBEER.

WHOLESALE BY

THOS. VANSTONE.

eye pleased with our new selection of WALL PAPER!

Allen & Parkhurst

SCROFULOUS BABY.

Our Family Physician Recommends Cuticura Remedies, and Says They Cured Our Child.

Father Went 25 Miles to Get Cuticura and Feels Thankful, and Wants Others to Do as He Did

My child broke out with scrofula when two months old, and we tried everything that the doctor could do. It took out his hair and broke out on his limbs and nose. It was then CUTICURA REMEDIES were recommended by our doctor who attended him and is now sitting here. The doctor said CUTICURA REMEDIES cured my child and recommends them for all diseases of the skin and blood. It did not take but one set of CUTICURA REMEDIES. I went 25 miles to get them. My child is well and has a fine head of hair as can be, for which I feel thankful to you, for my wife is in bad health. I have recommended CUTICURA REMEDIES to others. Print this if you think it will cause any person to do as I did.

D. F. PENSON, Langley, Pike Co., Ark.

I am the doctor that recommended CUTICURA REMEDIES to D. F. Penson. I have known them to cure several bad cases of skin and blood diseases, and I say they are good. MISS MARY E. BROOKS, M. D.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, and greatest of humor remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause, while CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair. Thus the CUTICURA REMEDIES cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, pimply, and blotchy skin, scalp and blood diseases, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, when the best physicians fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

IT STOPS THE PAIN.

Back ache, kidney pains, weakness, rheumatism, and muscular pain relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. 25c.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

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PUREST BEEF TEA CHEAPEST

INVALUABLE

In the kitchen for Soups, Sauces and Made Dishes.

STEINWAY PIANOS

—AT—

The Whitney & Currier Co's,

GENERAL AGENTS,

219 Summit Street.

A. FORD

Manufacturer of and dealer in

Stiff and Silk HATS!

Bleacher of Ladies' Straw Hats.

Repairing of all kinds Hats a specialty.

208 Summit Street.

THE WEATHER.

The official local forecast for to-day and to-morrow: Fair and slightly warmer.

Observer Hagen says: "The pressure continues unusually low in the northwest, and the storm that was centeral yesterday in North Dakota has moved slowly into Minnesota. Generally fair weather prevails over the country, the only station reporting rainfall was Helena, Mont., where .04 feel last night.

It is now warming up in the west, and generally fair, and warmer weather may be looked for for the next two days.

High gales prevailed on all the lakes last night, and Toledo had a maximum wind velocity of 40 miles an hour from the southwest. The highest temperature yesterday was 43 degrees and the lowest this morning was 35 degrees.

Forecast for western New York: Fair; southwesterly winds; stationary temperature.

For Ohio, Indiana and Illinois: Fair; slightly warmer; southwesterly winds.

For Michigan: Fair; southwesterly winds; stationary temperature in southeast, slightly colder in northwest portion.

For Wisconsin: Fair; southwesterly winds; and on Thursday slightly colder.

Stations.	Wind.	Tem.	Vel.
Buffalo, cloudy	SW	42	30
Cleveland, cloudy	SE	36	18
Toledo, cloudy	SW	36	18
St. Louis, clear	SW	38	14
Kansas City, fair	SW	36	14
Indianapolis, clear	S	34	12
Chicago, cloudy	SW	32	28
Des Moines, fair	SW	38	12
St. Paul, fair	SE	30	8
Moorhead, clear	SE	30	8
Bismarck, cloudy	W	32	14
St. Vincent, clear	S	30	10
Minnedosa, missing.			
Alpena, cloudy	SW	38	12
Sault Ste Marie, cloudy	SW	38	14

LOCAL.

The clubs and societies.

Decision as to brakemen.

In the entertainment line.

Mention personally and socially.

Smith bound over for burglary.

What is going on in railroad circles.

Hearing in the McDonald stabbing case.

Delegates appointed to the waterways convention.

Infirmary side of the story relative to the Gray girl.

UNITED STATES.

Nebraska grange in session.

Russell Sage's dynamiter identified.

Universal joy over the election of Crisp.

President's message read in congress this afternoon.

Banker Beals' life threatened by the people who stole his boy.

Series of conflagrations in Louisville.

A Wisconsin town being wiped out by flames.

WEARY OF THE WAR.

Asbury Park Will Be Sold by Mr. Bradley.

He Has Grown Tired of Fighting the Liquor Interests and Will Sell Out for Cash.

New York, Dec. 9.—From present appearances the founder of Asbury Park, N. J., Mr. James A. Bradley, is getting tired of fighting the liquor dealers in his temperance town, and, for a consideration, is willing to get away from it.

A special meeting of the borough commissioners was held in Asbury Park on Monday night, when Mr. Bradley submitted a proposition to sell to the town the half mile of beach front, including the bathing houses, baths, the two lakes, the entire sewer system and his interest in the bridges connecting Ocean Grove with Asbury Park, for $150,000.

The only restriction he places upon the sale is that the beach be kept forever free from nuisances and fakirs. The commissioners will ask the legislature to empower them to bond the town for the amount required.

THE ✱ WHEN

Takes pride in again calling your kind attention to the superiority of their

OVERCOATS!

We have selected these with great care and close attention to every detail that goes to make a perfect garment. You can see at a glance that our goods combine

STYLE! FIT! WORKMANSHIP!

That is unexcelled by any. Together with these we combine that most agreeable of things

LOWEST PRICES!

Our $10 Overcoats can't be bought for less than $14
Our 12 " " " " " 16
Our 15 " " " " " 20
Our 18 " " " " " 22

Come and feast your eyes on pretty goods!

THE WHEN CLOTHING HOUSE,

41 and 43 Summit Street, Cor. Monroe.

OUR CHRISTMAS GOODS

Are all in, and ready for inspection. We are certain we can please you on any thing in the JEWELRY, DIAMOND, or FANCY GOODS line

J. J. FREEMAN,

313 SUMMIT STREET

A VOTE CATCHER.

President Harrison's Annual Message.

Whitewash for Raum and Porter

And Taffy for the Negro and Railroad Man.

The Onward March of the Democratic Party

Causes a Feeling of Alarm to Rise in the Breast of the Chief Executive and He Would Like to Legislate It Out of Existence

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The reports of the heads of the several executive departments, required by law to be submitted to me, which are herewith transmitted, and the reports of the secretary of the treasury and the attorney general, made directly to congress, furnish a comprehensive view of the administrative work of the last fiscal year relating to internal affairs.

It would be of great advantage if these reports could have an attentive perusal by every member of congress and by all who take an interest in public affairs. Such a perusal could not fail to excite a higher appreciation of the vast labor and conscientious effort which are given to the conduct of our civil administration.

The reports will, I believe, show that every question has been approached, considered and decided from the standpoint of public duty, and upon considerations affecting the public interests alone. Again I invite to every branch of the service the attention and scrutiny of congress.

The State Department.

The work of the state department during the last year has been characterized by an unusual number of important negotiations and by diplomatic results of a notable and highly beneficial character.

Among these are the reciprocal trade arrangements which have been concluded, in the exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the tariff law, with the republic of Brazil, with Spain for its West India possessions, and with San Domingo.

Like negotiations with other countries have been much advanced, and it is hoped that before the close of the year further definitive trade arrangements of great value will be concluded.

The Seal Ring.

In view of the reports which had been received as to the diminution of the seal herds in the Bering sea, I deemed it wise to propose to her majesty's government in February last that an agreement for a closed season should be made, pending the negotiations for arbitration which then seemed to be approaching a favorable conclusion.

After much correspondence and delays for which this government was not responsible an agreement was reached and signed on the 15th of June by which Great Britain undertook from that date and until May 1, 1892, to prohibit the killing by her subjects of seals in the Bering sea, and the government of the United States during the same period to enforce its existing prohibition against such sealing, and to limit the catch by the Fur Seal company upon the islands to 7,500 skins.

If this agreement could have been reached earlier, in response to the strenuous endeavors of this government, it would have been more effective, but, coming even as late as it did, it has unquestionably resulted in greatly diminishing the destruction of the seals by Canadian sealers.

In my last annual message I stated that the basis of arbitration proposed by her majesty's government for the adjustment of the long-pending controversy as to the seal fisheries was not acceptable. I am glad now to be able to announce that terms satisfactory to this government have been agreed upon and that an agreement as to the arbitrators is all that is necessary to the completion of the convention.

In view of the advanced position which this government has taken upon the subject of international arbitration this renewed expression of our adherence to this method for the settlement of disputes such as have arisen in the Bering sea will, I doubt not, meet with the concurrence of congress.

The Canadian Boundary.

Provision should be made for a joint demarcation of the frontier line between Canada and the United States, wherever required by the increasing border settlements and especially for the exact location of the water boundary in the straits and rivers.

British Guiana.

I should have been glad to announce some favorable disposition of the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, touching the western frontier of British Guiana, but the friendly efforts of the United States in that direction have thus far been unavailing.

This government will continue to express its concern at any appearance of foreign encroachment on territories long under the administrative control of American states.

The determination of a disputed boundary is easily attainable by amicable arbitration on which the rights of the respective parties rest, as here, on historic facts, readily ascertainable.

Meat Inspection.

The law of the last congress providing a system of inspection for our meats intended for export, and clothing the president with power to exclude foreign products from our market in case the country sending them should perpetuate unjust discriminations against any product of the United States, placed this government in a position to effectively urge the removal of such discriminations against our meats.

It is gratifying to be able to state that Germany, Denmark, Italy, Austria and France, in the order named, have opened their ports to inspected American pork products.

The removal of these restrictions in every instance was asked for and given solely upon the ground that we had now provided a meat inspection that should be accepted as adequate to the complete removal of the dangers, real or fancied, which had been previously urged.

The state department, our ministers abroad and the secretary of agriculture have co-operated with unflagging and intelligent zeal for the accomplishment of this great result.

Trade with Germany.

The outlines of an agreement have been reached with Germany, looking to equitable trade concessions in consideration of the continued free importation of her sugars, but the time has not yet arrived when this correspondence can be submitted to congress.

Affairs in Brazil.

The recent political disturbances in the Republic of Brazil have excited regret and solicitude. The information we possessed was too meagre to enable us to form a satisfactory judgment of the causes leading to the temporary assumption of supreme power by President Fonseca, but this government did not fail to express to him its anxious solicitude for the peace of Brazil and for the maintenance of the free political institutions which had recently been established there, nor to offer our advice that great moderation should be observed in the clash of parties and the contest for leadership. These counsels were received in the most friendly spirit, and the latest information is that constitutional government has been re-established without bloodshed.

The New Orleans Riots.

The lynching at New Orleans in March last of eleven men of Italian nativity by a mob of citizens was a most deplorable and discreditable incident. It did not, however, have its origin in any animosity to the Italian people, nor in any disrespect to the government of Italy, with which our relations were of the most friendly character.

The fury of the mob was directed against these men as the supposed participants, or accessories in the murder of a city officer.

I do not allude to this as mitigating in any degree this defense against law and humanity, but only as affecting the international questions which grow out of it. It was once presented by the Italian minister that several of those whose lives had been taken by the mob were Italian subjects, and a demand was made for the punishment of the participants and for an indemnity to the families of those who were killed. It is to be regretted that the manner in which these claims were presented was not such as to promote a calm discussion of the questions involved, but this may well be attributed to the excitement and indignation which the crime naturally evoked.

The vitals of this government as to its obligations to foreigners domiciled here were fully stated in the correspondence, as well as its purpose to make an investigation of the affair with a view to determine whether there were present any circumstances that could, under such rules of duty as we had indicated create an obligation upon the United States.

The temporary absence of a minister plenipotentiary of Italy at this capital has retarded the further correspondence, but it is not doubted that a friendly conclusion is attainable.

A Suggestion.

Some suggestions growing out of this unhappy incident are worthy the attention of congress. It would, I believe, be entirely competent for congress to make offenses against the treaty rights of foreigners domiciled in the United States cognizable in the federal courts. This has not, however, been done, and the federal officers and courts have no power in such cases to intervene either for the protection of a foreign citizen or for the punishment of his slayers.

It seems to me to follow, in this state of the law, that the officers of the state charged with police and judicial powers in such cases must, in the consideration of international questions, growing out of such incidents, be regarded in such sense as federal agents, as to make this government answerable for their acts in cases where it would be answerable if the United States had used its constitutional power to define and punish crimes against treaty rights.

The Chilian Trouble.

The civil war in Chili, which began in January last, was continued, but fortunately with infrequent and not important armed collisions, until August 28, when the congressional forces landed near Valparaiso, and, after a bloody engagement, captured that city.

President Balmaceda at once recognized that his cause was lost, and a provisional government was speedily established by the victorious party. Our minister was promptly directed to recognize and put himself in communication with this government so soon as it should have established its de facto character, which was done.

During the pendency of this civil contest frequent indirect appeals were made to this government to extent belligerent rights to the insurgents and to give audience to their representatives.

This was declined and that policy was pursued throughout which this government, when wrenched by civil war, so strenuously insisted upon on the part of European nations.

The Itata Affair.

The Itata, an armed vessel, commanded by a naval officer of the insurgent fleet, manned by its sailors and with soldiers on board, was seized under process of the United States court at San Diego, Cal., for a violation of our neutrality laws.

While in the custody of an officer of the court the vessel was forcibly wrested from his control and put to sea. It would have been inconsistent with the dignity and self-respect of this government not to have insisted that the Itata should be returned to San Diego to abide the judgment of the court.

This was so clear to the junta of the congressional party established at Iquique that before the arrival of the Itata at that port the secretary of foreign relations of the provisional government addressed to Rear Admiral Brown, commanding the United States naval forces, a communication to the effect that the junta did not indorse the action.

A trial in the district court of the United States for the southern district of California, recently resulted in a decision holding, among other things, that inasmuch as the congressional party had not been recognized as a belligerent, the acts done in its interest could not be a violation of our neutrality laws.

From this judgment the United States has appealed, not that the condemnation of the vessel is a matter of importance, but that we may know what the present state of our law is; for, if this construction of the statute is correct, there is obvious necessity for revision and amendment.

During the progress of the war in Chili this government tendered its good offices to bring about a peaceful adjustment, and it was at one time hoped that a good result might be reached; but in this we were disappointed.

The instructions to our naval officers, and to our minister at Santiago, from the first to the last of this struggle, enjoined upon them the most impartial treatment and absolute non-interference.

Satisfied With Egan.

I am satisfied that these instructions were observed and that our representatives were always watchful to use their influence impartially in the interest of humanity, and, on more than one occasion, did so effectively.

We could not forget, however, that this government was in diplomatic relations with the then established government of Chili, as it is now in such relation with the successor of that government.

I am quite sure that President Montt, who has, under circumstances of promise for the peace of Chili, been installed as president of that republic, will not desire that, in the unfortunate event of any revolt against his authority, the policy of this government should be other than that which we have recently observed.

No official complaint of the conduct of our minister, or of our naval officers during the struggle has been presented to this government; and it is a matter of regret that so many of our own people should have given ear to unofficial charges and complaints that manifestly had their origin in rival interests, and a wish to pervert the relations of the United States with Chili.

The collapse of the government of Balmaceda brought a condition which is unfortunately too familiar in the history of the Central and South American states.

With the overthow of the Balmaceda government, he and many of his councillors and officers became at once fugitives for their lives and appealed to the commanding officers of the foreign naval vessels in the harbor of Valparaiso and to the resident foreign ministers at Santiago for asylum.

This asylum was freely given, according to my information, by the naval vessels of several foreign powers and by several legations at Santiago. The American minister, as well as his colleagues acting upon the impulses of humanity, extended asylum to political refugees whose lives were in peril.

I have not been willing to direct the surrender of such of these persons as are still in the American legation without suitable conditions.

It is believed that the government of Chili is not in a position, in view of the precendents with which it has been connected, to broadly deny the right of asylum, and the correspondence has not thus far presented any such denial.

The treatment of our minister for a time was such as to call for a decided protest, and it was very gratifying to observe that unfriendly measures, which were undoubtedly the result of the prevailing excitement were at once recinded or suitably relaxed.

The Baltimore Incident.

On the 16th of October an event occurred in Valparaiso so serious and tragic in its circumstances and results as to very justly excite the indignation of our people and to call for prompt and decided action on the part of this government.

A considerable number of the sailors of the United States steamship Baltimore, then in the harbor of Valparaiso, being upon shore leave and unarmed, were assaulted by armed men nearly simultaneously in different localities in the city.

One petty officer was killed outright and seven or eight seamen were seriously wounded, one of whom has since died.

So savage and brutal was the assault that several of our sailors received more than two, and one as many as eighteen stab wounds. An investigation of the affair was promptly made by a board of officers of the Baltimore, and their report shows that these assaults were unprovoked, that our men were conducting themselves in a peaceable and orderly manner, and that some of the police of the city took part in the assault and used their weapons with fatal effect, while a few others with some well disposed citizens endeavored to protect our men.

Thirty-six of our sailors were arrested, and some of them, while being taken to prison, were cruelly beaten and maltreated.

The fact that they were all discharged, no criminal charge being lodged against any one of them, shows very clearly that they were innocent of any breach of the peace.

So far as I have yet been able to learn no explanation of this bloody work has been sugested than that it had its origin in hostility to these men as sailors of the United States, wearing the uniform of their government, and not in any individual act or personal animosity.

The attention of the Chilian government was at once called to this affair and a statement of facts obtained by the investigation we had conducted was submitted, accompanied by a request to be advised of any other or qualifying facts in the possession of the Chilian government that might tend to relieve this affair of the appearance of an insult to this government.

The Chilian government was also advised that if such qualifying facts did not exist this government would confiently expect full and prompt reparation.

It is to be regretted that the reply of the secretary for foreign affairs of the provisional government was couched in an offensive tone.

To this no response has been made. This government is now awaiting the result of an investigation which has been conducted by the criminal court at Valparaiso.

Waiting for Chili's Reply.

It is reported unofficially that the investigation is about completed, and it is expected that the result will soon be communicated to this government, together with some adequate and satisfactory response to the note by which the attention of Chili was called to this incident.

If these just expectations should be disappointed and further needless delay intervene I will, by message, bring this matter again to the attention of a special congress for such action as may be necessary. The entire correspondence with the government of Chili will at an early day be submitted to congress.

Shipping Rules.

I renew the recommendation of my special message, dated January 16, 1890, for the adoption of the necessary legislation to enable this government to apply in the case of Sweden and Norway the same rule in respect to the levying and tonnage dues as claimed and secured to the shipping of the United States in 1828 under article 8 of the treaty of 1827.

The Congo State.

The adjournment of the senate without action in the pending acts for the suppression of the slave traffic in Africa and for the reform of the revenue tariff of the important state of the Congo left this government unable to exchange those acts on the date fixed, July 2, 1891. A modus vivendi has been concluded by which the power of the Congo state to levy duties on imports is left unimpaired, and, by agreement of all the signatories to the general slave trade act, the time for the exchange of ratifications on the part of the United States has been extended to February 2, 1892.

The War in China.

The late outbreak against foreigners in various parts of the Chinese empire has been a cause of deep concern in the numerous establishments of our citizens in the interior of that country.

This government can do no less than insist upon a continuance of the protective and punitory measures which the Chinese government has heretofore applied.

No effort will be omitted to protect our citizens peaceably sojourning in China, but recent unofficial information indicates that what was at first regarded as an outbreak of mob violence against foreigners has asumed the larger form of an insurrection against public order.

Take Blair or Nobody.

The Chinese government has declined to receive Mr. Blair as the minister of the United States on the ground that, as a participant, while a senator, in the enactment of the existing legislation against the introduction of Chinese laborers, he had become unfriendly and objectionable to China.

I have felt constrained to point out to the Chinese government the untenableness of this position, which seems to rest as much on the unacceptability of our legislation as on that of the person chosen, and which, if admitted, would practically debar the selection of any representative so long as the existing laws remain in force.

Chinese at the Fair.

You will be called upon to consider the expediency of making special provision by law for the temporary admission of some Chinese artisans and laborers in connection with the exhibit of Chinese industries at the approaching Columbian exposition. I regard it as desirable that the Chinese exhibit be facilitated in every proper way.

The Caroline Islands.

A question has arisen with the government of Spain touching the rights of American citizens in the Caroline islands. Our citizens there, long prior to the confirmation of Spain's claim to the islands, had accured by settlement and purchase certain rights, to the recognition and maintenance of which the faith of Spain was pledged.

I have had reason within the past year very strongly to protest against the failure to carry out this pledge on the part of his majesty's ministers, which has resulted in great injustices and injury to the American residents.

Should Go to Spain's Show.

The government and people of Spain propose to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by holding an exposition at Madrid, which will open on the 13th of September, and continue until the 31st of December, 1892. A cordial invitation has been extended to the United States to take part in this commemoration, and as Spain was one of the first nations to express the intention to participate in the world's Columbian exposition at Chicago, it would be very appropriate for this government to give this invitation its friendly promotion.

International Railway.

Surveys for the connecting links of the projected intercontinental railway are in progress, not only in Mexico, but at various points along the course mapped out. Three surveying parties are now in the field under the direction of the commission.

Nearly 1,000 miles of the proposed road have been surveyed, including the most difficult part, that through Ecuador, and the southern part of Colombia. The reports of the engineers are very satisfactory and show that no insurmountable obstacles have been met with.

Mexican Boundary.

On November 12, 1884, a treaty was

Continued on Second Page.

IN A TOMB OF FIRE.

Six Persons Burned to Death in Louisville.

Fires Follow Each Other in Rapid Succession.

After a Night of the Greatest Excitement

The Day Opens With Disaster More Appalling.

Girls, Cut Off From Escape, Perish on the Top Floors of a Burning Building Before Help Could Reach Them From the Street.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 9.—Six lives were lost in a disastrous fire at the candy and fireworks factory of Menne & Co., No. 517 West Main street, at 8 o'clock this morning. The horrors of last night's conflagrations were more than duplicated.

The tomb of fire in which five young girls and one man were burned to death is a four story building on the north side of the street.

The firm was getting ready for the Christmas trade and employed an extra number of girls to wrap and pack confections. They were all at work on the fourth floor.

The names of the victims are:

CHARLES KIMMEL, foreman. He was 30 years of age and unmarried.

BARBARA BELL.

CLARA RAUSCH.

IDA AARKER.

ANNA LOCKHART.

ANNA DICKEY.

Those injured were: Lillie Greenleaf, cut on side of head and bruises about the body; Trecy Hohlhans, face and hands burned and bruised; Kate McGarvey, severely and perhaps fatally injured internally; George King, bruised and burned about face and hands.

The origin of the fire is unknown. At 8 o'clock there was a tremendous explosion from the second floor. There was a crash of glass, and thousands of firecrackers roared and cracked, while almost countless sky-rockets and roman candles flew hissing hither and thither across the street and into the air.

A moment later and a sheet of flame burst from the windows. Before the employes knew of their danger the skylights burst and the panic-stricken people ran to the stairway. Three of them, Lillie Greenwell, Trecy Hohlhaus and Katie McGarvey reached the third floor just as the stairs leading to the fourth floor caught fire.

Behind them came the five other girls, but before they could reach the bottom a wall of fire cut off their progress, and they fled back to the top, where they were burned to death.

Fifteen or twenty brave men rushed into the building endeavoring to save them, but were driven back by the fierce heat.

The cries of the imprisoned girls finally ceased and the floors fell, one after another, until finally nothing was left of the building but the tottering walls.

In the rear were assembled the mothers and fathers of some of the girls who were burned to death inside, and their manifestations of grief were pitiable in the extreme.

They implored the firemen to save their children and they had great trouble in keeping some of the more frenzied from walking into the flames.

PERISHED IN THE FLAMES

Two Firemen Lose Their Lives While on Duty.

A Series of Conflagrations in Louisville.

An Explosion Causes the Shaky Walls to Crumble, Adding Death to the Serious Combination of Casualties.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 9.—A disastrous fire visited this city last night, destroying the block of buildings on the north side of Main street between Sixth and Seventh.

In the early evening the store and stock of the Bocne Peper company were destroyed, entailing a loss of $65,000.

At 2:35 o'clock this morning an explosion occurred in the adjoining building occupied by Bamberger, Streng & Co. The shaky walls crumbled and another fire began which in comparison made the other insignificant.

By the time it was subdued the stores of Bamberger, Streng & Co., Bliss, Wilson & Co., Johantoske & Sons, and Miller, Woolfolk, Payne & Co. had been gutted.

Two firemen, Capt John Sweeney and Thomas Moore, who were in the building where the explosion occurred, are missing, and are supposed to have perished.

PLENTY OF WORK.

Orders Placed for Six Hundred Thousand Tons of Steel Rails.

New York, Dec. 9.—An important meeting of the representatives of the steel rail manufacturers of the United States was held yesterday at which it was stated that orders for rails now placed among the various mills in the country amount to nearly 600,000 tons. Steel rail mills are sure to be kept busy all of next year.

A high official of the Pennsylvania railroad said yesterday that he did not remember a time when the railroad business was more promising than it is to-day.

HE WANTS TO FIGHT.

Slavin Anxious to Have a Go With John L.

London, Dec. 9.—Previous to the departure from this city for Liverpool of Slavin and Mitchell, where they will sail on the steamer Brittanic for America, the former said he would concede almost everything to get on a match with Sullivan.

He was afraid, however, that the journey would prove fruitless. Mitchell is equally as determined to get a fight with Corbett.

Mitchell, it is said, carries with him letters of credit and a big sum of money, the bulk of which is furnished by an Australian syndicate, headed by George Plisse, who is prepared to back Slavin for $100,000.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Waukesha, Wis., Dec. 9.—The American house, a popular hotel here, was destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. All the guests escaped without injury. Loss, $12,000.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S HEALTH.

She Has Not Derived the Expected Benefit at Lakewood.

New York, Dec. 9.—A special to the World from Lakewood, N. J., says it is learned that Mrs. Cleveland has not, as was hoped, derived real benefit from her stay here.

She is, in fact hardly as well as when she arrived ten days ago. A trained nurse is still on duty. Mrs. Cleveland takes massage daily and lives almost exclusively on milk and wine.

When she and her distinguished husband drive out Mrs. Cleveland is mutiled in furs, cloth leggins and wraps, and she looks to very ill.

GAVE HIMSELF UP.

Valparaiso, Dec. 9.—General Velasquez, who was minister of war under the Balmaceda regime, and who, upon the fall of Valparaiso, sought temporary refuge in the German legation, left that asylum some time ago and has since been hiding.

He surrendered himself to the military tribunal yesterday after having received guarantees from Intendente Lira, of Santiago, that he would be dealt with fairly.

MARVIN AND SUNOL.

Chicago, Dec. 9.—Charles Marvin and the trotting queen, Sunol, 2:08 1-4, were in Chicago yesterday. They stopped long enough to give the mare some relief from the car motion, which she has not relished and left on the Lake Shore for New York at 7:45 p. m. Robt. Bonner will receive his fourth champion trotter tomorrow morning.

INDIANA GRANGE.

Indianapolis, Dec. 9.—The state grange is holding its annual meeting here with 100 subordinate unions represented by delegates. In his annual address, President Truster took strong ground in opposition to the proposed organization of the farmers into a political party, and declared that such action would result in disintegration and the defeat of every measure advocated by the farming classes.

ILLINOIS GRANGE.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 9.—The annual meeting of the Illinois State grange began at the state house with 200 delegates in attendance. The address of Grange Master Thompson dealt largely with crop statistics. He is opposed to the new people's party.

JOY ON ALL SIDES

Over the Election of Speaker Crisp.

A Worthy Man, He Has Been Rewarded.

The Home of the Speaker Goes Wild and the Telegraph Wires Have Been Burdened With Messages of Congratulation.

Washington, Dec. 9.—Several hundred congratulatory telegrams were received by Speaker Crisp yesterday from all parts of the country. Gov. Hill, of New York, telegraphed "accept my heartiest congratulations," and messages of similar tenor were received from Gov. Abbett, of New Jersey, and Gov. Northen, of Georgia.

Bradley B. Smalley, the former member of the democratic national committee for Vermont, and a close personal friend of Mr. Cleveland, said in his dispatch that he heartily congratulated the country and the democratic party upon Mr. Crisp's election.

Ex-representatives sent their congratulations from nearly every state in the union, a few in the list being Maybury, of Michigan; Foran, of Ohio; Bryce, of New York; Clardy, of Missouri; Seney, of Ohio; Voorhees, of Washington; Chandler, of Georgia, and Van Schaick.

The latter took occasion to remark that "an honest and straightforward man is bound to come to the front."

Judge Thurman's son telegraphed from Columbus, O.: "Permit me to congratulate you and the country."

New York democrats were naturally exultant, but in no case did the enthusiasm run quite as high or come quite as exuberant as in the messages from the fellow-citizens of Mr. Crisp in Georgia. From all over the state came telegrams, every town seeming to contribute its quota of the general rejoicing.

Every man, woman and child in Americus, Mr. Crisp's home, must have rushed to the telegraph office, but the climax was reached when a dozen particularly excited friends telegraphed that they had locked the sheriff in jail in order that the jubilation in the town might run its uninterrupted course.

At Atlanta, according to a dispatch sent to the speaker by Frederick Warde, the tragedian, the announcement was made by him from the stage, whereupon, to use his own words, "I was pelted with flowers, which I cannot send you, but their perfume will reach you from the hearts of your people."

A COAL FAMINE IS ON.

Not a Week's Supply in the Great West.

The Development of the Country Has Been far Greater Than the Mine Owners Anticipated.

Macon City, Ia., Dec. 9.—O. D. Bushnecker, the leading wholesale coal dealer of Iowa, says there is not a week's supply of soft coal in the hands of dealers in the states of Iowa, Dakota, Minnesota, Illinois, Kansas nor Nebraska.

Miners everywhere are now working on half time on account of the scarcity of cars.

The fault cannot be attributed to negligence of the railway corporations, but by the unprecedented development of the western country, this territory is in imminent danger of a coal famine.

A TOWN IN FLAMES.

New Richmond, Wis., a Sea of Fire.

A City of Three Thousand Inhabitants in Great Danger of Being Wiped Off the Face of the Earth.

St. Paul, Dec. 9.—The town of New Richmond, Wis., forty miles east of here on the Chicago & Northwestern road, is in a blaze and may be wiped out of existence.

At midnight the mayor telegraphed for assistance and a fire company was at once sent out. A high wind was raging and the telegram said there was danger that the entire town would be consumed.

New Richmond is at the crossing of the Omaha and Wisconsin Central roads in St. Croix county, 36 miles east of St. Paul. It is a flourishing little city of about 3,000 people.

A VOTE CATCHER.

Continued from First Page.

concluded with Mexico reaffirming the boundary between the two countries as described in the treaties of February 2, 1848, and December 30, 1853. March 1, 1889, a further treaty was negotiated to facilitate the carrying out of the principles of the treaty of 1884 and to avoid the difficulties occasioned by reason of the changes and alterations that take place from natural causes in the Rio Grande and Colorado rivers in the portions thereof constituting the boundary line between the two republics.

The international boundary commission, provided for by the treaty of 1889 to have exclusive jurisdiction of any question that may arise, has been named by the Mexican government. An appropriation is necessary to enable the United States to fulfill its treaty obligation in this respect.

The Death of Kalakaua.

The death of King Kalakaua in the United States afforded occasion to testify our friendship for Hawaii by conveying the king's body to his own land in a naval vessel with all due honors.

The government of his successor, Queen Liliuokalani, is seeking to promote closer commercial relations with the United States. Surveys for the much needed submarine cable from our Pacific coast to Honolulu are in progress, and this enterprise should have the suitable promotion of the two governments. I strongly recommend that provision be made for improving the harbor of Pearl river and equipping it as a naval station.

Arbitration Treaty.

The arbitration treaty formulated by the United States international conference lapsed by reason of the failure to exchange ratifications fully within the limit of time provided, but several of the governments concerned have expressed a desire to save this important result of the conference by an extension of the period.

It is, in my judgment, incumbent upon the United States to conserve the influential initiative it has taken in this measure by ratifying the instrument and by advocating the proposed extension of the time for exchange. These views have been made known to the other signatories.

Sympathy for the Jews.

This government has found occasion to express, in a friendly spirit, but with much earnestness, to the government of the czar, its serious concern because of the harsh measures now being enforced against the Hebrews in Russia.

By the revival of the anti-Semetic laws, long in abeyance, great numbers of those unfortunate people have been constrained to abandon their homes and leave the empire by reason of the impossibility of finding subsistence within the pale to which it is sought to confine them. The immigration of these people to the United States, many other countries being closed to them, is largely increasing, and likely to assume proportions which may make it difficult to find homes and employment for them here, and to seriously affect the labor market.

It is estimated that over 1,000,000 will be forced from Russia within a few years. The Hebrew is never a beggar; he has always kept the law—life by toil—often under severe and oppressive civil restrictions. It is also true that no race, sect or class has more carefully cared for its own than the Hebrew race.

But the sudden transfer of such a multitude, under conditions that tend to strip them of their small accumulations and to depress their energies and courage, is neither good for them nor for us.

The banishment, whether by direct decree or by not less certain indirect methods, of so large a number of men and women is not a local question.

A decree to leave one country is, in the nature of things, an order to enter another—some other.

This consideration, as well as the suggestions of humanity, furnishes ample ground for the remonstrances which we have presented to Russia, while our historic friendship for that government cannot fail to give the assurance that our representations are those of a sincere well-wisher.

Nicaragua Canal.

The annual report of the Maritime Canal company of Nicaragua shows that much costly and necessary preparatory work has been done during the year in the construction of shops, railroad tracks, and harbor piers and breakwaters, and that the work of canal construction has made some progress.

I deem it to be a matter of the highest concern to the United States that this canal, connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and giving to us a short water communication between our ports upon those two great seas, should be speedily constructed, and at the smallest practicable limit of cost.

The gain in freights to the people and the direct saving to the government of the United States in the use of its naval vessels would pay the entire cost of this work within a short series of years. The report of the secretary of the navy shows the saving in our naval expenditures which would result.

The senator from Alabama, (Mr. Morgan,) in his argument upon this subject before the senate at the last session, did not overestimate the importance of this work when he said that "the canal is the most important subject now connected with the commercial growth and progress of the United States."

If this work is to be promoted by the usual financial methods and without the aid of this government, the expenditures, in its interest-bearing securities and stocks, will probably be twice the actual cost. This will necessitate higher tolls and constitute a heavy and altogether needless burden upon our commerce and that of the world.

Every dollar of the bonds and stock of the company should represent a dollar expended in the legitimate and economical prosecution of the work. This is only possible by giving to the bonds the guaranty of the United States government. Such a guaranty would secure the ready sale at par of a 3 per cent. bond, from time to time, as the money was needed.

I do not doubt that, built upon these business methods, the canal would, when fully inaugurated, earn its fixed charges and operating expenses. But if its bonds are to be marketed at heavy discounts and every bond sold is to be accompanied by a gift of stock, as has come to be expected by investors in such enterprises, the traffic will be too seriously burdened to pay interest and dividends. I am quite willing to recommend government promotion in the prosecution of a work which, if no other means offered for securing its completion is of such transcendent interest, that the government should, in my opinion, secure it by direct appropriations from its treasury.

A guaranty of the bonds of the canal company to an amount necessary to the completion of the canal could, I think, be so given as not to involve any serious risk of ultimate loss. The things to be carefully guarded are the completion of the work within the limits of the guaranty, the subrogation of the United States to the rights of the first mortgage bondholders for any amounts it may have to pay, and in the meantime a control of the stock of the company as security against mismanagement and loss.

I most sincerely hope that neither party nor sectional lines will be drawn upon this great American project, so full of interest to the people of all our states and so influential in its effects upon the prestige and prosperity of our common country.

Island of Navassa.

The island of Navassa, in the West Indian group, has, under the provisions of Title 72 of the revised statutes, been recognized by the president as appertaining to the United States. It contains guano deposits, is owned by the Navassa Phosphate company and occupied solely by its employes.

In September, 1889, a revolt took place among these laborers, resulting in the killing of some of the agents of the company, caused, as the laborers claimed, by uncivil treatment.

These men were arrested and tried in the United States at Baltimore under section 5576 of the statute referred to, as if the offenses had been committed on board a merchant vessel of the United States on the high seas.

There appeared on the trial, and otherwise came to me, such evidences of the bad treatment of the men, that in consideration of this and the fact that the men had no access to any public officer or tribunal for protection or the redress of their wrongs, I commuted the death sentences that had been passed by the court upon three of them.

In April last my attention was again called to this island, and to the unregulated condition of things there, by a letter from a colored laborer, who complained that he was wrongfully detained upon the island by the phosphate company after the expiration of his contract of service. A naval vessel was sent to examine into the case of this man and generally into the condition of things on the island.

It was found that the laborer referred to had been detained beyond the contract limit and that a condition of revolt again existed among the laborers.

A board of naval officers reported, among other things, as follows:

"We would desire to state further that the discipline maintained on the island seems to be that of a convict establishment, without its comforts and cleanliness, and that, until more attention is paid to the shipping of laborers, by placing it under government supervision to prevent misunderstanding and misrepresentation, and until some amelioration is shown in the treatment of the laborers, these disorders will be of constant occurrence."

I recommend legislation that shall place labor contracts upon this and other islands having the relation that Navassa has to the United States under the supervision of a court commissioner, and that shall provide, at the expense of the owners, an officer to reside upon the islands with power to judge and adjust disputes, and to enforce humane treatment of the employes.

It is inexcusable that American laborers should not be within our jurisdiction, without access to any government officer or tribunal for their protection and the redress of their wrongs.

The Copyright.

International copyright has been secured, in accordance with the conditions of March 3, 1891, with Belgium, France, Great Britain and the British possessions, and Switzerland, the laws of those countries permitting to our citizens the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to our own citizens or subjects. With Germany a special convention has been negotiated upon this subject, which will bring that country within the reciprocal benefits of our legislation.

The Tariff Question.

The general interest in the operations of the treasury department has been much augmented during the last year by reason of the conflicting predictions, which accompanied and followed the tariff and other legislation of the last congress affecting the revenues, as to the results of this legislation upon the treasury and upon the country.

On the one hand it was contended that imports would so fall off as to leave the treasury bankrupt, and that the prices of articles entering into the living of the people would be so enhanced as to disastrously affect their comfort and happiness, while on the other it was argued that the loss to the revenue, largely the result of placing sugar on the free list, would be a direct gain to the people; that the prices of the necessaries of life, including those most highly protected, would not be enhanced; that labor would have a larger market and the products of the farm advanced, while the treasury surplus and receipts would be adequate to meet the appropriations, concluding the large exceptional expenditures for the refunding to the states of the direct tax and the redemption of the 4 1-2 per cent. bonds.

It is not my purpose to enter at any length into a discussion of the effects of the legislation to which I have referred, but a brief examination of the statistics of the treasury and a general glance at the state of business throughout the country will, I think, satisfy any impartial inquirer that its results have disappointed the evil prophecies of its opponents and in a large measure realized the hopeful predictions of its friends.

Rarely, if ever before, in the history of the country has there been a time when the proceeds of one day's labor or the product of one farmed acre would purchase so large an amount of those things that enter into the living of the masses of the people.

I believe that a full test will develop the fact that the tariff act of the Fifty-first congress is very favorable in its average effect upon the prices of articles entering into common use.

During the 12 months from October 1, 1890, to September 30, 1891, the total value of our foreign commerce (imports and exports combined) was $1,747,806,406, which was the largest of any year in the history of the United States.

The largest in any previous year was in 1890, when our commerce amounted to $1,647,139,093, and the last year exceeds this enormous aggregate by over one hundred millions.

It is interesting, and to some will be surprising, to know that during the year ending September 30, 1891, our imports of merchandise amounted to $824,715,270, which was an increase of more than $11,000,000 over the value of the imports of the corresponding months of the preceding year, when the imports of merchandise were unusually large in anticipation of the tariff legislation then pending.

The average annual value of the imports of merchandise for the ten years from 1881 to 1890 was $692,186,522, and during the year ending September 30, 1891, this annual average was exceeded by $132,528,469.

The value of free imports during the 12 months ending September 30, 1891, was $118,092,387 more than the value of free imports during the corresponding 12 months of the preceding year, and there was during the same period a decrease of $106,846,508 in the value of imports of dutiable merchandise.

The percentage of merchandise admitted free of duty during the year to which I have referred, the first under the new tariff, was 48.18, while during the preceding 12 months, under the old tariff, the percentage was 34.27, an increase of 13.91 per cent.

If we take the six months ending September 30 last, which cover the time during which sugars have been admitted free of duty, the per cent. of value of merchandise imported free of duty is found to be 55.37, which is a larger percentage of free imports than during any prior fiscal year in the history of the government.

If we turn to exports of merchandise the statistics are full of gratification. The value of such exports of merchandise for the 12 months ending September 30, 1891, was $923,091,136, while for the corresponding previous twelve months it was $860,177,115, an increase of $62,914,091, which is nearly three times the average annual increase of exports of merchandise during any year in the history of the government. The increase in the value of exports of agricultural products during the year referred to over the corresponding 12 months of the prior year was $45,346,197, while the increase in the value of exports of manufactured products was $16,338,240.

There is certainly nothing in the condition of trade, foreign or domestic, there is certainly nothing in the condition of our people of any class to suggest that the existing tariff and revenue legislation bears oppressively upon the people or retards the commercial development of the nation.

It may be argued that our condition would be better if our tariff legislation were upon a free trade basis; but it can not be denied that all the conditions of prosperity and of general contentment are present in a larger degree than ever before in our history, and that, too, just when it was prophesied they would be in the worst state. Agitation for radical changes in tariff and financial legislation can not help, but may seriously impede business to the prosperity of which some degree of stability in legislation is essential.

I think there are conclusive evidences that the new tariff has created several great industries which will, within a few years, give employment to several hundred thousand American workingmen and women. In view of the somewhat overcrowded condition of the labor market of the United States every patriotic citizen should rejoice at such a result.

Secretary of the Treasury.

The report of the secretary of the treasury shows that the total receipts of the government from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, were $458,544,233.03, while the expenditures for the same period were $421,304,470.46, leaving a surplus of $37,239,762.57.

The receipts of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, actual and estimated, are $433,000,000, and the expenditures $409,000,000. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, the estimated receipts are $455,336,350 and the expenditures $441,300,093.

Silver Purchased.

Under the law of July 14, 1890, the secretary of the treasury has purchased since August 13, during the fiscal year, 48,393,113 ounces of silver bullion at an average cost of $1.045 per ounce. The highest price paid during the year was $1.2025, and the lowest $0.9636. In exchange for this silver bullion have been issued $50,577,498 of the treasury notes authorized by the act. The lowest price of silver reached during the fiscal year was $0.9636 on April 22, 1891; but on November 1 the market price was only $0.96, which would give the silver dollar a bullion value of 74 1-4 cents.

Before the influence of the prospective silver legislation was felt in the market, silver was worth in New York about $0.955 per ounce. The ardent advocates of free coinage in the last congress were most confident in their prediction that purchases by the government required by law would at once bring the price of silver to $1.2929 per ounce, which would make the bullion value of a dollar 100 cents and hold it there.

The prophecies of the anti-silver men of disasters to result from the coinage of $2,000,000 per month were not wider of the mark. The friends of free silver are not agreed, I think, as to the causes that brought their hopeful predictions to naught. Some facts are known.

The exports of silver from London to India during the first nine months of this calendar year fell off over 50 per cent, or 17,202,730, compared with the same months of the preceding year.

The exports of domestic silver bullion from this country, which had averaged for the last 10 years over $17,000,000, fell in the last fiscal year to $13,797,391, while for the first time in recent years, the imports of silver into this country exceeded the exports by the sum of $2,745,365.

In the previous year the net exports of silver from the United States amounted to $8,545,455. The production of the United States increased from 50,000,000 ounces in 1890 to 54,500,000 in 1890. The government is now buying and putting aside annually 54,000,000 ounces, which, allowing for 7,140,000 ounces of new bullion used in the arts, is 6,640,000 more than ever domestic product available for coinage.

I hope the depression in the price of silver is temporary and that a further trial of this legislation will more favorably affect it. That the increased volume of currency thus supplied for the use of the people was needed and that beneficial results upon trade and prices have followed this legislation, I think must be very clear to every one; nor should it be forgotten that for every dollar of these notes issued a full dollar's worth of silver bullion is at the time deposited in the treasury as a security for its redemption.

Upon this subject, as upon the tariff, my recommendation is that the existing laws be given a full trial and that our business interests be spared the distressing influence which threats of radical changes always impart. Under existing legislation it is in the power of the treasury department to maintain that essential condition of national finance as well as of commercial prosperity—the party in use of the coin dollars and their paper representatives. The assurance that these powers would be freely and unhesitatingly used has done much to produce and sustain the present favorable business conditions.

Opposed to Free Coinage.

I am still of the opinion that the free coinage of silver under existing conditions would disastrously affect our business interests at home and abroad. We could not hope to maintain an equality in the purchasing power of the gold and silver dollar in our own markets, and in foreign trade the stamp gives no added value to the bullion contained in coins. The producers of the country, its farmers and laborers, have the highest interest that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the government shall be as good as any other.

If there is one less valuable than another its sure and constant errand will be to pay them for their toil and for their crops.

The money lender will protect himself by stipulating for payment in gold, but the laborer has never been able to do that.

To place business upon a silver basis would mean a sudden and severe contraction of the currency, by the withdrawal of gold and gold notes, and such an unsettling of all values as would produce a commercial panic.

I cannot believe that a people so strong and prosperous as ours will promote such a policy.

Free Silver in Time.

The producers of silver are entitled to just consideration, but they should not forget that the government is now buying and putting out of the market what is the equivalent of the entire product of our silver mines.

This is more than they themselves thought of asking two years ago. I believe it is the earnest desire of a great majority of the peple, as it is mine, that a full coin use shall be made of the silver just as soon as the co-operation of other nations can be secured and a ratio fixed that will give circulation equally to gold and silver. The business of the world requires the use of both metals; but I do not see any prospect of gain, but much of loss, by giving up the present system, in which a full use is made of gold and a large use of silver, for one in which silver alone will circulate.

Such an event would be at once fatal to the further progress of the silver movement.

Bi-metallism is the desired end, and the true friends of silver will be careful not to overrun the goal and bring in silver monometallism, with its necessary attendants, the loss of our gold to Europe and the relief of the pressure there for a larger currency. I have endeavored by the use of official and unofficial agencies to keep a close observation of the state of public sentiment in Europe upon this question, and have not found it to be such as to justify me in proposing an international conference.

There is, however, I am sure, a growing sentiment in Europe in favor of a larger use of silver, and I know of no more effectual way of promoting this sentiment than by accumulating gold there. A scarcity of gold in the European reserves will be the most persuasive argument for the use of silver.

The exports of gold to Europe, which began in February last and continued until the close of July, aggregated over seventy million of dollars. The net loss of gold during the fiscal year was nearly $68,000,000. That no serious monetary disturbance resulted was most gratifying, and gave to Europe fresh evidence of the strength and stability of our financial institutions.

With the movement of crops the outflow of gold was speedily stopped, and a return set in. Up to December 1 we had recovered of our gold loss at the port of New York $27,854,000, and it is confidently believed that during the winter and spring this aggregate will be steadily and largely increased.

The Surplus That Was.

The presence of a large cash surplus in the treasury has for many years been the subject of much unfavorable criticism and has furnished an argument to those who have desired to place the tariff upon a purely revenue basis.

It was agreed by all that the withdrawal from circulation of so large an amount of money was an embarrassment to the business of the country and made necessary the contravention of the department at frequent intervals to relieve the threatened money panics.

The surplus on March 1, 1889, was $185,827,190.29. The policy of applying this surplus to the redemption of the interest-bearing securities of the United States was thought to be preferable to that of depositing it without interest in selected national banks.

There have been redeemed since the date last mentioned of interest-bearing securities $159,079,350, resulting in a reduction of the annual interest charge of $11,334,675. The money which had been deposited in banks without interest has been gradually withdrawn and used in the redemption of bonds.

The result of this policy, of the silver legislation, and of the refunding of the 4 1-2 per cent. bonds has been a large increase of the money in circulation.

At the date last named the circulation was $1,404,205,896, or $23.05 per capita; while on the first day of December, 1891, it had increased to $1,577,262,070, or 24.33 per capita.

The offer of the secretary of the treasury to the holders of the 4 1-2 per cent. bonds to extend the time of redemption, at the option of the government, at an interest of 2 per cent., was accepted by the holders of about one-half the amount, and the extended bonds are being redeemed on presentation.

The War Department.

The report of the secretary of war exhibits the results of an intelligent, progressive and business-like administration of a department which has been too much regarded as one of mere routine.

The separation of Secretary Proctor from the department by reason of his appointment as a senator from the state of Vermont, is a source of great regret to me and to his colleagues in the cabinet, as I am sure it will be to all those who have had business with the department while under his charge.

In the administration of army affairs some especially good work has been accomplished. The efforts of the secretary to reduce the percentage of desertions by removing the causes that promoted it have been so successful as to enable him to report for the last year a lower percentage of desertions than has been before reached in the history of the army.

The resulting money saving is considerable, but the improvement in the morals of the enlisted men is the most valuable incident of the reforms which have brought about this result.

The work of securing sites for shore batteries for harbor defense and the manufacture of mortars and guns of high power to equip them have made good progress during the year. The preliminary work of the tests and plans, which so long delayed a start, is now out of the way.

Some guns have been completed, and with an enlarged ship and a more complete equipment at Watervliet the army will soon be abreast of the navy in gun construction.

Whatever unavoidable causes of delay may arise, there should be none from delayed or insufficient appropriations.

We shall be greatly embarrassed in the proper distribution and use of naval vessels until adequate shore defenses are provided for our harbors.

I concur in the recommendation of the secretary that three battalion organization be adopted for the infantry. The adoption of a smokeless powder and of a modern rifle equal in range, precision and rapidity of fire to the best now in use will, I hope, not be longer delayed.

Indians as Soldiers.

The project of enlisting Indians and organizing them into separate companies upon the same basis as other soldiers was made the subject of very careful study by the secretary and received my approval. Seven companies have been completely organized and seven more are in process of organization. The results of six months training have more than realized the highest anticipations.

The men are readily brought under discipline, acquire the drill with facility, and show great pride in the right discharge of their duties and perfect loyalty to their officers, who declare that they would take them into action with confidence.

The discipline, order, and cleanliness of the military posts will have a wholesome and elevating influence upon the men enlisted, and through them upon their tribes, while a more friendly feeling for the whites and a greater respect for the government will certainly be promoted.

Ainsworth Complimented.

The great work done in the record and pension division of the war department by Major Ainsworth, of the medical corps, and the clerks under him, is entitled to honorable mention. Taking up the work with nearly 41,000 cases behind, he closed the last fiscal year without a single case left over, though the new cases had increased 52 per cent. in number of the previous year by reason of the pension legislation of the last congress.

A Prisoner's Rights.

I concur in the recommendation of the attorney-general that the right in all cases to a review by the supreme court be limited. It would seem that personal liberty would have a safe guaranty if the right of review in cases involving only fine and imprisonment were limited to the circuit court of appeals, unless a constitutional question should in some way be involved.

The Land Courts.

The judges of the court of private land claims, provided for by the act of March 3, 1891, have been appointed and the court organized. It is now possible to give early relief to communities long repressed in their development by unsettled land titles and to establish the possession and right of settlers whose lands have been rendered valueless by adverse and unfounded claims.

Reform the Girls.

The act of July 9, 1888, provided for the incorporation and management of a reform school for girls in the District of Columbia; but it has remained inoperative for the reason that no appropriation has been made for construction or maintenance. The need of such an institution is very urgent.

Many girls could be saved from depraved lives by the wholesome influences and restraint of such a school. I recommend that the necessary appropriation be made for a site and for construction.

Chinese Exclusion

The enforcement by the treasury department of the law prohibiting the coming of Chinese to the United States has been effective to such as seek to land from vessels entering our ports.

The result has been to divert the travel to vessels entering the ports of British Columbia, whence passage into the United States at obscure points along the Dominion boundary is easy. A very considerable number of Chinese laborers have, during the past year, entered the United States from Canada and Mexico.

The officers of the treasury department and of the department of justice have used every means at their command to intercept this immigration, but the impossibility of perfectly guarding our extended frontier is apparent.

The dominion government collects a head tax of $50 from every Chinaman entering Canada, and thus derives a considerable revenue from those who only use its ports to reach a position of advantage to evade our exclusion laws.

There seems to be satisfactory evidence that the business of passing Chinamen through Canada to the United States is organized and quite active.

The department of justice has construed the laws to require the return of any Chinaman found to be unlawfully in this country to China as the country from which he came, notwithstanding the fact that he came by way of Canada; but several of the district courts have in cases brought before them overruled this view of the law and decided that such persons must be returned to Canada.

This construction robs the law of all effectiveness, even if the decrees could be executed, for the men returned can the next day re-cross our border. But the only appropriation made is for sending them back to China, and the Canadian officials refuse to allow them to re-enter Canada without the payment of the $50 head tax. I recommend such legislation as will remedy these defects in the law.

In previous messages I have called the attention of congress to the necessity of so extending the jurisdiction of the United States courts as to make triable therein any felony committed while in the act of violating a law of the United States. These courts can not have that independence and effectiveness which the constitution contemplates so long as the felonious killing of high court officers, jurors and witnesses in the discharge of their duties, or by reason of their acts as such, is only cognizable in the state courts.

The work done by the attorney-general and the officers of his department, even under the present inadequate legislation, has produced some notable results in the interest of law and order.

The District's Morals.

The attorney-general and also the commissioners of the District of Columbia call attention to the defectiveness and inadequacy of laws relating to crimes against chastity in the District of Columbia. A stringent code upon this subject has been provided by congress for Utah, and it is a matter of surprise that the needs of this district should have been so long overlooked.

In the report of the postmaster general some very gratifying results are exhibited and many betterments of the service sugested. A perusal of the report gives abundant evidence that the supervision and direction of the postal system have been characterized by an intelligent and conscientious desire to improve the service.

The president here repeats much of Postmaster General Wanamaker's annual report already printed in these columns.

I have, in a message to the preceding congress, expressed my views as to a modified use of the telegraph in connection with the postal service.

Foreign Mails.

In pursuance of the ocean-mail law of March 3, 1891, and after a most careful study of the whole subject and frequent conferences with ship owners, boards of trade, and others, advertisements were issued by the postmaster general for 53 lines of ocean mail service; 10 to Great Britain and the continent, 27 to South America, 3 to China and Japan, 4 to Australia and the Pacific islands, 7 to the West Indies, and 2 to Mexico.

It was not, of course, expected that bids for all these loans would be received or that service upon them all would be contracted for. It was intended, in furtherance of the act, to secure as many new lines as possible, while including in the list most or all of the foreign lines now occupied by American ships.

It was hoped that a line to England and perhaps one to the continent would be secured, but the outlay required to equip such lines wholly with new ships of the first class and the difficulty of establishing new lines in competition with those already established deterred bidders whose interests had been enlisted.

It is hoped that a way may yet be found of overcoming these difficulties.

I do not think there is any reason for discouragement or for any turning back from the policy of this legislation. Indeed, a good beginning has been made, and, as the subject is further considered and understood by capitalists and shipping people, new lines will be ready to meet future proposals, and we may date from the passage of this law the revival of American shipping interests and the recovery of a fair share of the carrying trade of the world.

We were receiving for foreign postage nearly two millions of dollars under the old system and the outlay for ocean mail service did not exceed $600,000 per annum.

It is estimated by the postmaster general that, if all the contracts proposed are completed, it will require $247,354 for this year, or adding to the appropriation for sea and inland postage already in the estimate and that for the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1893, there would probably be needed about $560,000.

In the Navy.

The report of the secretary of the navy shows a gratifying increase of new naval vessels in commission. The Newark, Concord, Bennington, and Miantonomoh have been added during the year, with an aggregate of something more than 11,000 tons.

Twenty-four warships of all classes are now under construction in the navy yards and private shops, but while the work upon them is going forward satisfactorily, the completion of the more important vessels will yet require about a year's time. Some of the vessels now under construction it is believed, will be triumphs of naval engineering.

The Interior Department.

The report of the secretary of the interior shows that a very gratifying progress has been made in all of the bureaus which make up that complex difficult department.

The work in the bureau of Indian affairs was perhaps never so large as now by reason of the numerous negotiations which have been proceeding with the tribes for a reduction of the reservations with the incident labor of making allotments, and was never more carefully conducted.

The provision of adequate school facilities for Indian children and the locating of adult Indians upon farms, involve the solution of the "Indian question."

Everything else—rations, annuities, and tribal negotiations with the agents, inspectors, and commissioners who distribute and conduct them—must pass away when the Indian has become a citizen, secure in the individual ownership of a farm from which he derives his subsistence by his own labor, protected by and subordinate to the laws which govern the white man, and provided by the general government, or by the local communities in which he lives for the means of educating his children.

When an Indian becomes a citizen in an organized state or territory his relation to the general government ceases, in great measure, to be that of a ward; but the general government ought not at once to put upon the state or territory the burden of the education of his children.

It has been my thought that the government schools and school buildings upon the reservations would be absorbed by the school systems of the states and territories; but, as it has been found necessary to protect the Indian against compulsory alienation of his land by exempting him from taxation for a period of 25 years, it would seem to be right that the general government, certainly where there are tribal funds in its possession, should pay to the school fund of the state what would be equivalent to the local school tax upon the property of the Indian.

It will be noticed from the report of the commissioner of Indian affairs that already some contracts have been made with district schools for the education of Indian children.

The appropriation of $2,991,450 for the Choctaws and Chickasaws, contained in the general Indian appropriation bill of March 3, 1891, has not been expended for the reason that I have not yet approved a release to the government of the Indian claim to the lands mentioned.

This matter will be made the subject of a special message, placing before congress all the facts which have come to my knowledge.

The relation of the five civilized tribes now occupying the Indian Territory to the United States is not, I believe, that best calculated to promote the highest advancement of these Indians.

That there should be within our borders five independent states, having no relations, except those growing out of treaties with the government of the United States, no representation in the national legislature, its people not citizens, is a startling anomaly.

What Do You Think About It?

It seems to me to be inevitable that there shall be before long some organic changes in the relation of these people to the United States. What form these changes should take I do not think it advisable now to suggest, even if they were well defined in my own mind.

They should certainly involve the acceptance of citizenship by the Indians and a representation in congress.

These Indians should have opportunity to present their claims and grievances upon the floor rather than, as now, in the lobby.

The good work of reducing the larger Indian reservations by allotments in severalty to the Indians, and cession of the remaining lands to the United States for disposition under the homestead law, has been prosecuted during the year with energy and success.

In September last I was enabled to open to settlement in the territory of Oklahoma 900,000 acres of land, all of which was taken up by settlers in a single day. The rush for these lands was accompanied by a great deal of excitement, but was happily free from incidents of violence.

It was a source of great regret that I was not able to open at the same time the surplus lands of the Cheyenne and Araphoe reservations, amounting to about 3,000,000 acres, by reason of the insufficiency of the appropriation for making the allotments. Deserving and impatient settlers are waiting to occupy these lands, and I urgently recommend that a special deficiency appropriation be promptly made of the small amount needed, so that the allotments may be completed and the surplus lands opened in time to permit the settlers to get upon their homesteads in the early spring.

More Land for Settlement.

During the past summer the Cheorkee commission have completed arrangements with the Wichita, Kickapoo and Tonkawa tribes, whereby, if the agreements are ratified by congress, over 300,000 additional acres will be opened to settlement in Oklahoma.

The negotiation for the release by the Cherokees of their claim to the Cherokee Strip has made no substantial progress, so far as the department is officially advised, but it is still hoped that the cession of this large and valuable tract may be secured.

The price which the commission was authorized to offer—$1.25 per acre—is, in my judgment, when all the circumstances as to title and the character of the lands are considered, a fair and adequate one and should have been accepted by the Indians.

Since March 4, 1880, about 23,000,000

Continued on Seventh Page.

SCROFULA

Is that impurity of the blood which produces unsightly lumps or swellings in the neck; which causes running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or "humors;" which, fastening upon the lungs, causes consumption and death. It is the most ancient of all diseases, and very few persons are entirely free from it.

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By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the remarkable cures it has accomplished, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. If you suffer from scrofula, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Every spring my wife and children have been troubled with scrofula, my little boy, three years old, being a terrible sufferer. Last spring he was one mass of sores from head to feet. We all took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and all have been cured of the scrofula. My little boy is entirely free from sores, and all four of my children look bright and healthy." W. B. ATHERTON, Passaic City, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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100 Doses One Dollar

Two Sales of Importance!

Our entire stock of Ladies' and Children's Cloaks, and Odds and Ends in Underwear. Specially deep cuts in Children's. We prefer to give our customers the benefit of these reductions now, when the goods are needed, rather than wait till January when everybody is supplied.

Children's Cloaks for Four Years,
Reduced to 97c.
For Four Years, with Full Capes, worth $3.00 and $3.50,
Reduced to $1.98.
For Six and Eight Years, worth $4.00 and $5.00,
Reduced to $2.98.
For Ten and Twelve Years, with Full Capes, worth $6, $7 and $8,
Reduced to $3.98.
Proportionate reductions in other styles. Also in Ladies Cloaks.

Children's Natural Wool and Fine Scarlet Medicated Vests and Pants, in all sizes, reduced in order to close out before Christmas.
Sizes, 28, 30, 32, 34, sold for 50c, 60, 70c and 80c,
Reduced to 50c.
Space will not permit further particulars. Call and see us.

PLUSH CLOAKS.
$15.00 Cloaks reduced to $10.00.
20.00 " " to 15.00.

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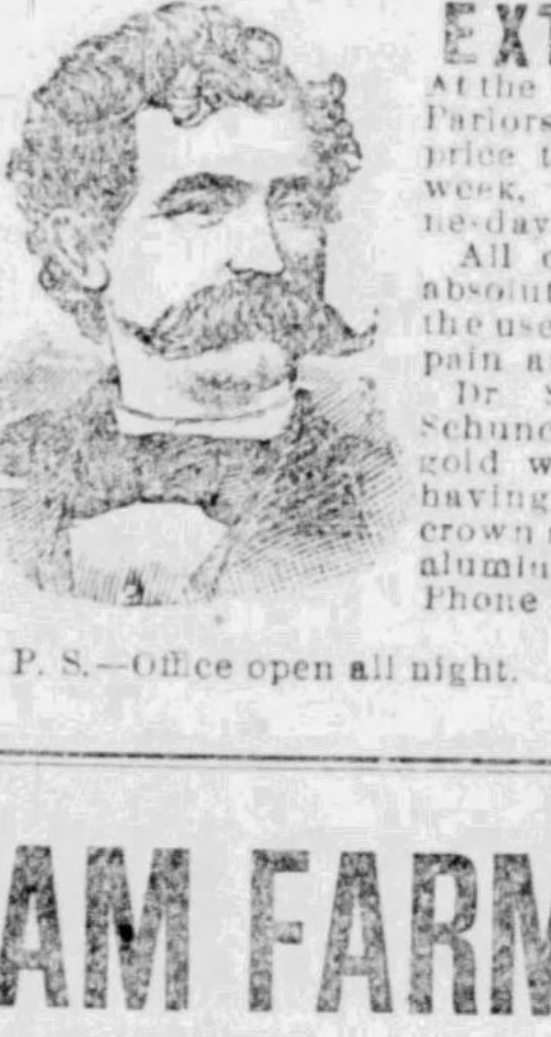

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At the Oriental Dental Parlors is still half price three days each week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
All operations made absolutely painless by the use of Dr. Bigelow's pain annihilator.
Dr. Snyder and Dr. Schunck, the expert gold workmen, are having a big run on crown and bridgework aluminum plates etc.
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BARONSTEIN 6149.
PUBLIC TRIAL 2:21.
Sired by Baron Wilkes, record 2:18 (sire of Nydia Wilkes, 2:22¾; Nida Wilkes, 2:22¼; Bon Mot, 2:25¼; Brava, 2:23¾; Frenchy, 2:24¼; Lady Ethel, 2:8¼).
1st Dam Steinette .... by Steinway 1808.
Dam of Bourbon Russell, 2 30.
Record at 3 years 2:25¾ and sire of Cricket, 2:10; Cesar, 2:18¼; Chas. Derby 2:20; Lily P., 2:20½; Baden, 2:24¼; Strathway, 2:26.
2d Dam Ned .... by Edwin Forrest (Berkley's).
Dam of Clemmie G 2:18¾
Post Boy 2:23
Forrest Wilkes 2:24¼
Alice Stoner 2:24¼
Mystery 2:25¾
Etc. Etc.
Sire of dams of Roger Hanson 2:18¾; Matilda, 2:30, and five others.
3d Dam .... by Mambrino Chief 11.
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OTHERS CHARGE $3.50.
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TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc. I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

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OVERCOATINGS!
We have a very large stock. They are pleasing to us and we trust will be to you.
A. Machen & Co.
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MAJ. OVERMAN'S TROUBLE

His Superiors Have Great Faith in the Man,

And Think He Will be Able to Clear Himself.

The Charges Were Made by Contractors and Dredgemen in Cleveland and Will be Thoroughly Investigated.

Cleveland, Dec. 9.—(Special)—The statement made public yesterday that Major Overman had been arrested is the one topic among business men here who know him from his connection with the public works.

Gen. Casey, chief of engineers, wires to Cleveland that he cannot give out much information in regard to the charges. He says it is not true that the major had been arrested, but had been simply sent to the fort pending an inquiry into his affairs. Continuing he said:

"We shall be exceedingly glad if it is found that he has not been dishonest. I believe that such will be the result of the investigation soon to be held, for I cannot think him capable of misappropriating funds or of any willful wrong. Why, so far as we are advised, the whole amount involved is less than $500.

"Is it likely that he would wreck his reputation and his prospects in life for so pitiful a sum as that?

"The charges against Overman are made by two men in Cleveland, Patrick Smith, who has had large dredging contracts, and Mr. W. T. Blunt, who was for some time Overman's assistant.

"My faith in Overman cannot be shaken until he is proved to be guilty. The acting judge advocate general has been directed to make a careful inquiry into the facts. If he shall find sufficient cause charges will be filed and a trial had.

"The inquiry will be made at once, although, of course, some days will elapse before a result can be reached. In the meantime I hope the people of Cleveland will not condemn Major Overman before there is reason to do so. Many an innocent man has through accident or malice been charged with crime.

"Any man has a right to the presumption of innocence until guilt is proved. If he should be convicted it will be the first stain upon the record of the corps of engineers. The corps has a history extending over a period of 90 years.

"It has disbursed $300,000,000 of public money and up to this time not a penny of it has gone wrong through dishonesty. We are proud of the engineer corps, as we have a right to be, and every member of it will feel keenly the disgrace of knowing that any officer has proved false to his trust.

"While I have not in my possession facts sufficient to justify me in expressing an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Major Overman, I have great confidence, as I have already said, that when the light is turned on he will be exonerated from blame or the suspicion of wrong.

OHIO'S PART

In the Election of Speaker Crisp—Toledo's Congressman Gets Some Credit.

In the Cincinnati Enquirer's Washington special to-day is the following with reference to Ohio's part in the speakership scrimmage:

The fact that the Ohio delegation contributed more, proportionately, to the election of Crisp to the speakership than any other state, with but a single exception, ought not to be overlooked. He received 10 votes on the critical ballot, while Mr. Mills only received 4. The Buckeye state, therefore, is the banner one, with the exception of New York. To Col. William E. Haynes is due much credit. No supporter of the successful aspirant rendered him as much genuine aid as Col. Haynes. His efforts in behalf of the Georgian were not alone confined to the Ohio delegation. To him Mr. Crisp owes a debt of gratitude for securing the votes of several wavering members in other delegations.

ACCEPTED THE TREATIES.

Berlin, Dec. 9.—The treaties committee of the reichstag have agreed to the provisions of the new customs treaties between Germany and Austria and Italy without discussion, and the treaties will therefore be accepted by the reichstag before Christmas.

ASHFORTH HELD.

London, Dec. 9.—Joseph J. Ashforth, formerly secretary and treasurer of the Arcanum Building and Loan association, who was arrested at Liverpool on Nov. 19 on the charge of embezzling $20,000 from the association, was again remanded to-day for a week.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

Their Interests Are Clashing in Chili.

Scheme Worked by Herr Guttschmidt by Which Much Ill-Feeling Has Been Stirred Up.

New York, Dec. 9.—A special cable dispatch to the Herald from Valparaiso says that it transpires that Minister Kennedy was not aware of the shipment of silver by Balmaceda on board H. M. S. Espiegle until after that vessel had sailed.

Herr Guttschmidt, the German minister, it would seem, had entered into an intrigue with Thompson, the correspondent of the London Times, whereby the latter was to use his paper as a catspaw to stir up ill-feeling through misrepresentation of the United States and its representatives here. It also appears that Guttschmidt was striving to give Germany an ascendancy over England in Chili, so he got Thompson to insinuate that Minister Kennedy and himself made the arrangements for the shipment of the silver on the Espiegle.

It is an open secret that for some time past the Germans in Chili have been trying to drive out the English merchants.

Thompson's action in stirring up strife between English and Americans through the Times is severely condemned by the natives of Great Britain who are residing in Chili.

The Spanish minister has presented claims for $3,000,000 damages to the Chilian government for the destruction of property of Spaniards during the late conflict.

Every-Day Economy.

One *rounded* teaspoonful of Cleveland's Superior Baking Powder does better work than a *heaping* teaspoonful of any other. Cleveland's is wholesome, leavens best and leavens most.

THE ADA GRAY CASE.

What the Infirmary Directors and Superintendent Kirkby Have to Say.

The Commercial this morning printed a story that came from Pittsburg about Ada Gray who, it was claimed, had been in charge of the infirmary directors here, and, so the story went, was taken to Pittsburg last Friday and dumped there by Infirmary Director Baumbach. She is now a charge on the Allegheny authorities who, presumably, would like to return her to the Lucas county authorities.

The facts in the case as given a Bee by Mr. Baumbach and Superintendent Kirkby to-day are as follows: On March 28, 1889, the woman, going then by the name of Rosa Johnson, was sent from Findlay to the Toledo workhouse to serve a sentence of 44 days for drunkenness. On her discharge she was sent to the Retreat. It was found impossible to keep her there, on account of her ungovernable temper, and after she had knocked the matron down and in other ways shown signs of an unbalanced mind she was sent to the insane asylum. She was kept there about seven months, and on her release was taken in by a kind-hearted lady on Huron street, and given every chance for self-support by being employed as a domestic. In July of this year she went on a prolonged spree, was again arrested and on July 23 was again sentenced to the workhouse as a vagrant, this time giving her name as Ada Gray. After 23 days she was paroled, some ladies interceding for her before the workhouse board, and again the Huron street lady took her in.

Her next move was to represent that she was in a delicate state, and ask to be sent to the Retreat. She was visited by some of the infirmary directors, and charged her condition upon a young clerk in the First ward. The infirmary physician after examination pronounced her story false, and the directors, whom she had nearly placed in an awkward position, then told the woman she must go back to Findlay, where she belonged, not having acquired a residence in Lucas county.

"If you take me to Findlay, you will have to handcuff me," was her reply to this proposition. She then told her history, true or false, to the effect that her home was in Tonawanda, 60 miles from Pittsburg, where her father was James Gray, a merchant abundantly able to care for her, and she begged to be sent home. As Mr. Baumbach was about to go to Pittsburg the directors decided to accede to her request on her earnest promises of reform. Mr. Wilcox gave her a dollar at the depot, Mr. Baumbach paid her fare to Pittsburg, for her meals on the road, and arrived there paid her hotel bill to Monday, and gave her $2 besides in money.

At Pittsburg she said she would not go home, but would write her people, and would go to work in the city until she heard from them, and with this understanding she was left there. How she so soon "came upon the town" again can be conjectured by her past career. For it must be understood this is no "young girl," but a woman 25 years old by her own showing, and probably older and an "old stager" in such business. She has traveled 10 years with a theatrical troop, has been in the Hancock county infirmary and otherwise a public charge, besides her varied experience in Toledo.

This is the substance of the story Mr. Baumbach and Superintendent Kirkby told, and which was confirmed by Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Wilcox. Dr. Hensler was also present and gave it as his opinion that the woman had never been insane, but had suffered from hysteria, brought on by her course of life and her bad temper.

The infirmary directors all expressed their firm determination that from this time on they will not allow Lucas county to be burdened, and the good name of Toledo dragged in, in cases that do not properly belong here. The destitute and criminal of Lucas county are enough for its officials to look after. Therefore, notice is hereby served on the surrounding country and towns that they can shift no more "Ada Gray" cases on the Lucas county infirmary directors.

BLAZE IN SYLVANIA.

An Explosion Adds to the Damage.

The Store of Mrs. Huling Completely Destroyed—A Hard Battle for the Firemen.

Sylvania, O., Dec. 9.—(Special)—About 2:30 o'clock this morning a gentleman awoke Victor Burg, of the Victor House, and informed him that the store on the opposite side of the street, owned by Mrs. H. Huling, was on fire.

Mr. Burg promptly sounded the alarm, but just as he did so an explosion warned the people of Sylvania that something was wrong.

In a few minutes help was on hand, but the store was one mass of flames inside, and nothing was saved.

A high wind was raging at the time and it was feared that other buildings would be destroyed, as the sparks and burning wood were blown quite a distance, but by hard and constant work all other buildings were saved.

Loss on building $600, on the stock $1,000. Amount of insurance unknown.

HELD FOR MURDER.

Rev. Samuel G. Cotton and Wife Plead Guilty to the Charge.

Dublin, Dec. 9.—The Rev. Samuel G. Cotton and his wife, charged with manslaughter in causing the death of a boy named Brown, an inmate of the Curragh orphanage in Kildare, were arraigned for trial to-day.

Counsel for the prisoners applied for leave to appeal their cases to the Carlow assizes in order to obtain delay so as to more thoroughly prepare their cases before going to trial.

The request was refused and the prisoners thereupon pleaded not guilty.

PENSION PAYMENTS.

Washington, Dec. 9.—A statement prepared at the pension office shows that during the month of November last 22,253 pension claims of all classes were allowed upon which the first payment aggregated $2,863,838. The average payment to each pensioner was therefore $142.20. Of the 22,253 claims allowed, 15,060 were under the act of June 27, 1890.

OHIO POSTMASTERS.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The following Ohio postmasters were appointed to-day: M. Archer, vice J. M. Vaughn, removed, Enoch, Noble county; S. Roberts, vice P. A. Pedicord, resigned, Meigsville, Morgan county; J. McFadden, vice P. Bishop, removed, Ogden, Clinton county.

COMING IN CARRIAGES.

A Surprise Party to New York Politicians.

W. J. Odair, Elected by the Republicans, Turns Out to be a Democrat of the Tammany Order.

New York, Dec. 9.—Wm. J. Odair, elected in November to the assembly from the Twenty-second assembly district, republican and anti-Tammany candidate, and who it was confidently expected would vote with the republicans, yesterday wrote a letter to Hon. Richard Croker to the effect that he was a democrat, favored democratic measures and principles and intended to support the democratic party.

STRUCK A GUSHER.

Wabash, Ind., Dec. 9.—A big gusher was struck by the Lafontaine Natural Gas company, which, for the past two weeks, has been drilling a well in that village. A strong flow was encountered at a depth of 20 feet in the rock. The roar of the gas from the well could today be heard a distance of five miles.

If you want the finest upright piano in the world, you can have it in the Conover. J. W. GREENE & CO., Pythian Castle.

JUST AS IT ALWAYS WAS.

Both Branches of Congress Hear the Message Announced

And Then Let the Clerk Read It to Empty Seats.

An Adjournment Taken Immediately After the Reading to Give the Members a Chance to Digest the Mass of Words.

Washington, Dec. 9.—(Special)—The republicans present a sorry sight in the lower house of this congress. The democrats occupy all of one side and the front and back rows of the other side, leaving the republicans sandwiched in such a manner as to make their escape impossible.

Mr. Reed selected a seat next to the inner aisle dividing the two parties; Mr. O'Neil, of Pennsylvania, the oldest republican member, sat down in front of him, while Mr. Holman, the oldest democratic member, took a chair in the first tier of seats on the democratic side of the main aisle.

The struggle for the minor offices or places about the house continues. Fully two-thirds of the employes of the house in the fiftieth congress are here expecting to be reinstated to their former positions.

The house during the last few years has returned to its earlier practice of retaining skilled and experienced employes in important positions, which has been almost the uniform rule of the senate, and it now has on its payrolls employes who can point to over a quarter of a century's service.

The colored librarian, Wm. Smith, has been connected with the house nearly 30 years, as has also John Chauncey, who has been raising and lowering the flag over the house wing ever since its occupancy in 1860.

Dr. Finch, file clerk, has a record of 27 years' service, while Harry Smith, journal clerk, has been connected with the house as committee, bill and printing clerk for over 20 years. An effort to retain these and other gentlemen is being made.

In the House.

After the reading and approval of the journal of yesterday's proceedings in the house to-day, Mr. Blount, of Georgia, chairman of the committee that waited upon the president yesterday to inform him of the organization of the house, reported that the president had stated that he would send a communication in writing to the house to-day.

The house took a recess of 15 minutes when Mr. Pruden, the president's secretary appeared and presented the message which the reading clerk proceeded to read.

At the conclusion of the reading the house adjourned. Many of the members left their seats during the reading preferring to read it in the record rather than hear it.

In the Senate.

Immediately after the opening of the senate proceedings Senators Sherman and Harris, the committee appointed by the senate to inform the president that congress was organized and ready to receive any communication from him, reported that they had discharged that duty and that the president would communicate in writing. A pause of some minutes ensued before Assistant Secretary Pruden was announced with the president's message.

At the conclusion of the reading of the president's message the senate at 1:45 p. m. adjourned till to-morrow.

A CHRISTMAS MARKET.

Pleasant and Profitable Entertainment at the C. C. Church.

The Woman's Working Band of the Central Congregational church has been holding a Christmas market in the church parlors to-day, which will be continued this evening. Dinner and supper were also served in first-class style by the ladies, and every one who visited the parlors was so cordially received and so well entertained that if each went away a little poorer in pocket he or she was that much richer in pleasant experiences.

Among the ladies receiving were Mrs. Dr. Bacon, Mrs. Judge Seney, Mrs. A. M. Woolson, Mrs. Cornelia Shaw, Mrs. Louise Eck. Tables with fancy work, dolls and other desirable things for Christmas gifts were scattered through the parlor. The sales have been good all day, but something will be left for evening purchasers.

The Bee was shown a miniature lady of foreign birth and appearance on the doll table, the same being a doll made and dressed in Germany, and which was brought home by Mrs. J. E. Bailey. The doll cost $3, and the McKinley tariff on it was $1.

The Woman's Working Band has pledged $250 towards clearing off the last debt upon the church, and the funds raised by the market will make part of that sum. On New Year's night the Oberlin Glee club will give a concert in the church. This, also, is undertaken by the Woman's Working Band.

THE CROPS IN OHIO.

Estimated Averages Made From the Report.

Growing Wheat is Short and Weak and Falls Twenty-Five Per Cent Below the Average Condition.

Columbus, Dec. 9.—(Special)—The following estimated averages for the state are figured from the returns of the regular crop correspondent in the various townships of the state:

Wheat, condition of growing plant compared with a full average, 75 per cent.; crop of 1891 sold as soon as threshed, 43; damage to growing crop by Hessian fly, 5; damage to growing crop by white grub-worm, 2.

Corn, average yield per acre, 33 bushels; crop of 1891 cut up for fodder, 83 per cent.; crop of 1891 put in silo, 12; date of cutting for fodder, September 25; date of cribbing, October 25.

Clover seed—Yield compared with a full average 38 per cent.

Apples—Product compared with a full average 45 per cent.

Potatoes—Average yield per acre 98 bushels.

Cattle—Fed for spring market compared with last year 82 per cent.

Sheep—Fed for mutton compared with last year 85 per cent.

The condition of growing wheat is not flattering, the plant being short and weak. Much of the late seeded is very feeble and thin on the ground. The condition is even less than estimated last month and falls 25 per cent. short of a fair average condition. Damage by Hessian fly is reported in 69 counties of the state and by the white grub worm in 23 counties.

The estimate of the corn crop made November 1 by percentage comparison on the whole, placed the average product per acre at between 32 and 33 bushels per acre. The present estimate from returns of bushels per acre makes an average for the state of about 33 bushels per acre, and upon this basis the total crop is a fair one, though in the record for the past 20 years there have been 11 larger corn crops, eight of which were over 100,000,000 bushels. The crop of 1890 was an exceptionally short one, and the crop of this year exceeds it by about 23,000,000 bushels.

The present estimate of the potato crop is about the same as that made November 1, viz.: 12,000,000 bushels, an increase over the crop of 1890 of 7,000,000 bushels.

A Standard machine would make one of the most useful presents that could be found. J. W. GREENE & CO., Pythian Castle.

GRIFFIN STILL IN IT.

How He Fathered the Sentiments of Lucas County Constituents.

C. P. Griffin, after having sounded the sentiments of his Lucas county constituents on the senatorial question, comes out flat-footed for Foraker. There are some surmises as to how he secured his knowledge of the wishes of Toledo republicans and some hint he was in consultation with a certain clairvoyant, now doing penance in Columbus.

To-day's Ohio State Journal says:

Something of importance is developing in the contest for speaker. Representative Griffin, of Lucas, and McGrew, of Clark, prominent candidates for the office, held a secret conference yesterday afternoon in this city. Both of these gentlemen are recognized as supporters of ex-Governor Foraker, and as a consequence are rather in each other's road in the fight for the speakership, on account of the division of the Foraker strength. It is but natural that one should wish the other good fellow out of the way and a consultation on the adjustment of the situation has been anticipated for some past. Yesterday morning bright and early Mr. Griffin arrived in the city from Cincinnati and found lodgings at the Chittenden. About noon Mr. McGrew of Springfield slipped into the city but did not attach his name to a hotel register. He was not seen jostling with the maddening crowd on the streets nor was he to be found strolling trough the corridors of the hotels. But he was here and found in a quiet way the location of the Maumee statesman. An hour's good strong talk followed. After the interview Mr. McGrew threw off the veil of obsurity and frequented his usual haunts. He was in a jolly mood, and to an unsuspecting reporter confessed the fact that he was really glad he had run over to Columbus, for one hour of talk he had with a friend was one of the best stimulants that had been given his canvass. He returned at 6 p. m. to Springfield. Representative Griffin is still in the city. He does not know anything about the conference. He just met Mr. McGrew by accident. It is understood the gentlemen from Lucas and the gentleman from Clark have arrived at an agreement of some kind. There is to be no further clash of arms, but when time of caucus arrives the one who is weakest is to retire in favor of the stronger brother. There is to be a concentration of forces and the battle against the common opponent will be continued.

DICTIONARIES TO SELL.

How a Smooth Individual Works the Ticket Agents.

Squaring Accounts With the Union Ticket Office—A Few Earnings—An Important Meeting.

Persons who are thinking of purchasing a dictionary can get a real bargain by applying in person or by mail to most any of the Lake Shore agents from Toledo to Cleveland, or other lines in this vicinity.

A big joke on the boys was given to a Bee this morning, which is too good to keep.

It is a well-known fact that there are innumerable schemes perpetrated and often successfully worked to beat a railroad company, and usually the local agents are the first to be advanced upon. As a natural consequence, a ticket agent, who has been in the business any length of time is posted on all of these tricks.

An individual is working a game now that they all go up against, and swallow hook, sinker and all.

The operator is a mild and unassuming gentleman in appearance. He appears at the station with a bulky-looking bundle under his arm, and the first thought that flashes through the agent's mind, if he does not put it in words, is "book agent." His first impression proves correct. The stranger walks meekly up to the ticket window, unwraps in a careful manner several yards of paper from around an unabridged dictionary. He dilates on the worth and magnitude of his articles and closes by offering the same to the agent for $4. It is the last one he has, and it cost him $6, and he paid the freight. Wouldn't think of selling it for less than $10, but he is out of money, and must get to Toledo, where he has a bank account, etc. The agent does not care to invest to-day, good book, etc., but guess he didn't want it.

It is a case of actual necessity, the bankrupt dealer must get to Toledo. He has no money, would the agent let him have a ticket to Toledo, and keep the book as security until he returns, which will be next week as he has a number of deliveries to make in this section of the country.

The fellow's earnest appeal touches the agent, and the ticket and book pass back and forth through the window.

The stranger goes his way, and the agent—well, he keeps the book.

John Gunckel went down the line the other day, and stopped at a station not far from Toledo.

"John," said the agent, "you are sort of a book man, don't you want to buy a good dictionary real cheap. There was a fellow in here the other day, completely broke. He wanted to go to Cleveland and didn't have any money, so I let him have a ticket on the book. He said he would be back this way and redeem it, but I don't suppose he ever will."

John went over on another line, and in the two days he was out about every agent he met offered to sell him a dictionary.

Meeting of Passenger Men.

General Passenger Agent James M. Hall went to Chicago this afternoon to attend a meeting of the general passenger agents of lines within the Central Traffic association territory, which has been called for to-morrow.

During this meeting the matter of abolishing second class rates will be taken up for consideration.

T. & O. C. Earnings.

The earnings of the T. & O. C. lines for first week of December were as follows:

T. & O. C.	
1890	30,095 50
1891	29,256 50
Decrease	$839 00

T., C. & C.	
1890	5,806 00
1891	5,719 06
Decrease	$86 04

Checking Up Accounts.

Traveling auditors representing the following lines are in the city to-day checking up accounts with the union ticket office: Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Michigan Central, Wabash, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, Pennsylvania, Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo, Wheeling & Lake Erie, Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Michigan, Flint & Pere Marquette, Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City, Toledo & Ohio Central, Toledo, Columbus & Cincinnati and Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw.

Clover Leaf Earnings.

The following statement shows the earnings of the T., St. L. & K. C. made for the first week of December:

1891	$40,450
1890	29,318
Increase	$11,132

Those present are: T. P. Hull, L. S. & M. S.; J. Waterman, Michigan Central; P. R. Odell, Pennsylvania; J. Sullivan, C., H. V. & T.; H. Gabelman, Wabash; H. A. Keller, C., J. & M.; F. B. Brown, W. & L. E.; E. L. Derhamer, T., A. A. & N. M.; P. Arthur, T., St. L. & K. C.; J. F. Newcomer, T. & O. C. and T., C. & C.; W. L. Greenhalgh, Wabash; A. S. Phillips, F. & P. M.; O. M. Scott, C., H. & D.

Cinders.

A. L. Mills, chief engineer of the Clover Leaf, went down the line this morning.

C. T. Wight, commercial agent of the B. & O., is quite sick at the Hotel Madison.

The Lake Shore train dispatcher's office has been transferred from the Union depot to Air Line Junction, probably as a result of the recent wreck.

DR. DONALDSON DEAD.

Baltimore, Dec. 9.—Dr. Francis Donaldson, for many years professor of diseases of the throat and chest in the University of Maryland, and one of the most distinguished physicians in Baltimore, died this morning in the 69th year of his age. He had been sick for several months past.

MADE A CLEVER ARREST.

One of the Marion Bank Robbers Caught.

A Bullet in the Thigh Brought Him Down.

Eleven Hundred Dollars of the Stolen Money Found in His Possession When Searched.

Kenton, O., Dec. 9.—The officers are close upon the Marion bank robbers, one of them already having been overtaken and one-half of the swag recovered.

The arrest was made here, but was not successful until the fellow had been fatally wounded.

Some boys noticed a couple of men hiding among some box cars opposite the Big Four depot and notified Policeman Murphy, who, from the description given by the boys came to the conclusion that they were the robbers.

Just then the northbound passenger train pulled in. The men were waiting for the train, and when it stopped they came from their hiding place and were just in the act of getting aboard when Murphy grabbed them.

One of the men was of powerful build, weighing at least 225 pounds. The other was a young boy not over 18 years of age. The boy is the one who slipped in and grabbed the cash while the big fellow had the cashier interested in conversation.

The men showed fight and Murphy was forced to let go his hold on them and get his gun. While he was doing this the fellows broke and ran in opposite directions. Murphy shot at the big man and brought him down, the ball taking effect in his thigh. The wound is a very bad one and the surgeons say the man cannot live. In the meantime the young man made his escape and has not yet been overhauled. It is thought that he is secreted somewhere between this place and Lima.

The prisoner said it was no use to ask him questions, as he would say nothing regarding the way in which he came in possession of the $1,100, which were done up in packages of $100 each, just as they were taken from the bank, and which were found in his inside vest pocket.

He said that he would not be believed no matter what he said. The only thing that was found on him that might lead to his identification was the name S. Bayliss, stamped on the collar band of his shirt.

When told he could not live he still refused to tell his name or give his home or any information. Several attempts were made to take his photograph, but he resisted, and finally said they might as well give it up as they could not take it.

No weapons were found on the man when arrested, only a razor which he had purchased here for the purpose of cutting off his beard. The prisoner is supposed to be John Knowles, an English bank crook, who recently turned a big job at Cynthiana, Ky., where his partner is now in jail.

Knowles has been under cover since then. The man who was with him is supposed to be a kid picked up by Knowles, who is teaching him the business. In point of weight, hight and style there is a striking similarity between the descriptions of Knowles and the man who is wounded and under arrest.

WILL STOP AT NOTHING.

Banker Beals is Still to be Persecuted.

Threatened with Dynamite if He Continues to Prosecute the People Who Stole His Baby Boy.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 9.—It is learned from a gentleman intimately connected with David A. Beals, whose boy was stolen on Thanksgiving day, that Mr. Beals has received a letter from the mysterious Ralston, who has been evading the police, in which it was threatened that unless the hunt for the kidnaper stopped the millionaire banker's residence would be blown to pieces with nitro-glycerine. Mr. Beals refuses to confirm the story of the letter, but several persons say that the letter has been received. The chief of police has placed a heavy guard around the house.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The democratic senators at a caucus unanimously reelected Senator Gorman chairman and Senator Faulkner secretary of the caucus for the ensuing term of congress. A committee was appointed to fill the vacancies in the minority representation upon the various committees.

HELD UP A STAGE COACH.

The Son of Joaquin Miller in Jail Charged With the Deed.

San Francisco, Dec. 9.—Joseph McKay, who is in jail at Ukiah, Cal., charged with stage robbery, has been found to be the son of Joaquin Miller, the "Poet of the Sierras." The real name of the young man is Harry Miller. He is 22 years of age and is the son of the poet and the latter's first wife, Minnie Myrtle.

We have a fine square Kranich & Bach piano that can be had at a great bargain. It is practically as good as new. Who wants it?
J. W. GREENE & CO.
Pythian Castle.

WHITEHOUSE NEWS.

Whitehouse, O., Dec. 9.—(Special)—The Elderly Ladies' circle will meet with Mrs. N. C. Hall Thursday night.

Levi Keeler, John Morrison and Jake Sanford have broken the record in rabbit and quail catching.

Stone business promises to improve next year.

PLUMBERS, ATTENTION.

A special meeting will be held this evening, at Carpenter's hall, to take action in regard to the death of Brother John Kennedy.
JAS. G. REED,
President.

SENECA COUNTY DEATHS.

Tiffin, Dec. 9.—The death of two well-known Seneca county pioneers was made known yesterday, the first of whom was Lewis Sweitzer, who died Monday night, aged 81. He was born in Baden, and reared 13 children in this country.

Henry Diamond, a life long resident of Flat Rock, was found dead in his bed, having reached the advanced age of 80. Death was caused by strangulation from a tumor in the neck.

Pet L. Fisher, a popular music teacher of this city, died to-night after a brief illness, aged 19.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."
BEECHAM'S PILLS
For SICK HEADACHE,
Dizziness, or Swimming in the Head, Wind, Pain, and Spasms at the Stomach, Pains in the Back, Gravel, and flying Pains in the Body, Rheumatism, etc.
Take four, five or even six of Beecham's Pills, and *in nine cases out of ten, they will give relief in twenty minutes;* for the pills will go direct to and remove the cause, *the cause* being no more nor less than wind, together with poisonous and noxious vapours, and sometimes unwholesome food. Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

ONYX TABLES AND LAMPS.
Christmas Novelties.
Briggs & Leibius,
307 Summit St.

THE EXCELSIOR
For a few days only we offer the following
LOW PRICES ON
LADIES, MISSES & CHILDREN'S
FINE DONGOLA BUTTON
PAT. LEATHER TIP SHOES!
Ladies Fine Dongola Button Tip - - - - $1.97
Misses' Fine Dongola Button Tip - - - - 1.47
Children's Fine Dongola Button Tip - - - - 1.17
L. Strasburger, 341 Summit Street.

COASTERS GIVEN AWAY!
FOR THE BOYS
SNOW IS COMING!
AND IF YOU BUY A
SUIT OR OVERCOAT
—AT—
VAN NOORDEN'S
YOU GET A GOOD COASTER FREE
435 and 437 SUMMIT STREET.
COASTERS GIVEN AWAY!

POSTPONED ONE WEEK.

The House Not Ready to Fill Minor Positions.

Washington, Dec. 9.—(Special)—The newly-elected officers of the house have declined to make any appointments this week, and as a result Geo. Foster of Upper Sandusky, Milt Sefeure of Sidney and George Gume of Lima are still on the ragged edge of uncertainty.

They are the claimants from northwestern Ohio.

Dr. Norton, who has been here assisting Mills in his campaign, has left for Tiffin.

Senators Shaw of Lima and Gear of Upper Sandusky will leave for home tomorrow.

THE EARL ON HIS DIGNITY.

London, Dec. 9.—Truth says that Earl Russell, acting under advice, has determined not to allow his wife any money until she apologizes to him for the charges she made against him and against Prof. Roberts.

The countess, on the other hand, has commenced a suit against her husband to recover her share of the sum of $41,000 which, she claims, she paid into a bank to their joint account.

DIED ON THE GALLOWS.

Greenville, Miss., Dec. 9.—Forest Thomas (colored), was hanged here yesterday for the murder of E. Hayward Bryant (colored) in November, 1890, at Lake Washington.

KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

Boston, Dec. 9.—The firecracker works of Masten & Wells were wrecked by an explosion this morning. One man is reported killed.

PROF. GROVER DEAD.

Chicago, Dec. 9.—Prof. Zuinglius Grover, for 35 years principal of Dearborn seminary, is dead, aged 79 years.

HARMLESS.
TO ASSIST NATURE IN REMOVING Poisons from the body is the great mission of SWIFT'S SPECIFIC. Microbi cannot exist in the blood when S.S.S. is properly taken, as it promptly forces them out, and cures the patient. It has relieved thousands in a few days who had suffered for years.
MR. F. Z. NELSON, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Fremont, Nebraska, suffered for years with SCROFULA, and it continued to grow worse in spite of all treatment. Finally, *Four Bottles* of S.S.S. cured him. He writes: "Words are inadequate to express my gratitude and favorable opinion of
SWIFT'S SPECIFIC.
Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3. Atlanta, Ga.

DIAMONDS!
From $300 to $3.00.
Special BARGAINS in FINE GOODS this week. Come early.
Roulet & Armstrong, 341 Summit St.
(Over Strasburger's Shoe Store).

PATENTS PROCURED
—BY—
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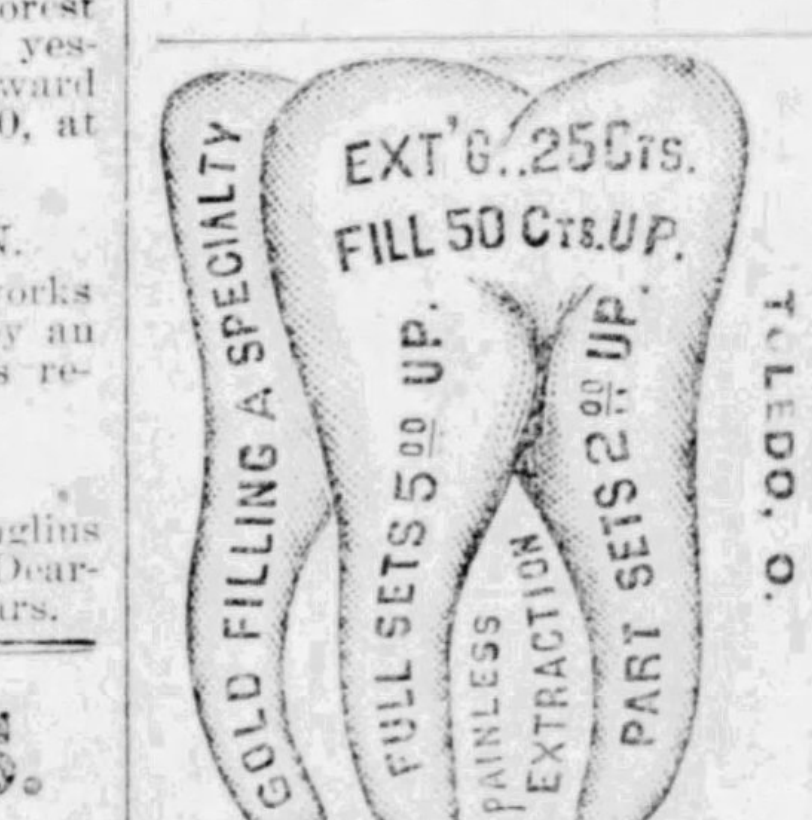
311 Superior Street,
TOLEDO, O.
Phone 858.

The Mormon Elders' Book on Sexual Strength, mailed free to married men. address F. B. Crouch, 302 Grand St., New York.

LADIES
Who Value a Refined Complexion
MUST USE
POZZONI'S
MEDICATED
COMPLEXION
POWDER.
It imparts a brilliant transparency to the skin. Removes all pimples, freckles, and discolorations, and makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It contains no lime, white lead or arsenic. In three shades; pink or flesh, white and brunette.
FOR SALE BY
All Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers Everywhere.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.


GOLD FILLING A SPECIALTY
EXT'G. 25 CTS.
FILL 50 CTS. UP.
FULL SETS 5.00 UP.
PAINLESS EXTRACTION
PART SETS 2.00 UP.

TAFT'S
DENTAL ROOMS!
237 Summit Street.
TOLEDO, O.

Metropolitan Hotel!
Broadway and Prince St., New York
Under new management, on the EUROPEAN PLAN, thoroughly renovated. In complete order. Restaurant equal to the best in the city. Rooms $1.00 per day and upward.
HILDRETH & ALLEN.

COAL AND WOOD
Do you know that A. H. SCHOEN is at his old business. Selling wood and coal in large and small quantities, at
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES
Not being able to get in his old stand he has located at 839 Erie St., corner Locus, and 1618 Lagrange St., near Bancroft. Phone 598.
The patronage of all his old customers is respectfully solicited and any new ones who may favor him with their orders.

KARL :-: MATHEIS
Fine Funeral Furnishings
428 Summit St.
Office Phone. Residence Phone

Weak Men
INSTANT RELIEF. Cure in 15 days; never returns. I will send (sealed) FREE to my fellow-sufferers a prescription to enlarge small weak organs. A sure cure for Emissions, Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, etc. Address, with stamp, L. S. Franklin, Music Dealer, Marshall, Mich.

THE PRINCESS!
An Elegant Shoe for a Little Money.
Ladies Bright Dongola Button shoe, made and finished in the best of style. Common sense and narrow toe lasts, all sizes and widths.
PRICE, $2.00.
H. S. COMSTOCK,
321 SUMMIT STREET.

City Auditor's Office.

Toledo, O., Nov. 24th, 1891.

The committee on ways and means of the common council of the city of Toledo, Ohio, and the undersigned, invite sealed proposals at this office to

MONDAY DECEMBER 28TH, 1891,

at 7 o'clock p. m. for the purchase of Street Improvement Bonds, to the amount of Five Thousand Seven Hundred ($5,700) Dollars bearing date Nov. 23, 1891, and payable as follows: Two Hundred and Eighty-five ($285) Dollars on the 23d day of May, 1892, and Two Hundred and Eighty-five Dollars at the expiration of every six months thereafter, to and including Nov. 23, 1901. At the office of the city treasurer, with interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the same place as evidenced by coupons to be attached to said bonds.

Said improvement bonds are issued pursuant to Section 2704 to 2707 of the Revised Statutes of the state of Ohio, and also under an ordinance of the common council of the city of Toledo, Ohio, "To provide for the issue of Improvement Bonds to pay the cost and expense of the improvement of Fulton street, from Bancroft street to Ashland avenue."—Passed Nov. 9th, 1891.

The said bonds will be sold at not less than par and accrued interest, to the highest bidder.

Bidders will be required to state the gross amount they will pay for the bonds besides the accrued interest to date of delivery at Toledo, Ohio. They will also be required to deposit with each bid an amount of money or a certified check on some responsible bank equal to at least five (5) per centum of the par value of the bonds, so bid for, as a guarantee of good faith, and that the bid so made (if successful) will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms thereof, and the requirements of the law and ordinances. When the bids have been examined, and the award made according to law, all monies or checks deposited as guarantees shall be returned to the depositor, or held by the city auditor subject to his call, except that of the successful bidder, which shall be held and considered, and accepted as part payment of the bonds so awarded or sold, but should there be any repudiation of the contract or agreement, or refusal to accept and pay for the bonds so sold, then and in that case the deposit shall be forfeited to the city of Toledo, and shall become the property of said city, in compensation for loss and expenses attending the sale of said bonds and as liquidated damages for repudiation of bid. And no bid will be received if not accompanied by money or check aforesaid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Auditor of the city of Toledo, Ohio," and be indorsed "Proposals for improvement bonds."
W. T. WALKER, City Auditor.
first pub wed nov 25-dec 2-9-16-last-23

City Auditor's Office.

Toledo, O., Nov. 24, 1891.

The Committee on Ways and Means of the Common Council of the City of Toledo, Ohio, and the undersigned invite sealed proposals at this office to MONDAY, DECEMBER 28th, 1891, at 7 o'clock p. m., for the purchase of Street Improvement Bonds, to the amount of Thirteen Thousand ($13,000) Dollars, bearing date November 16, 1891, and payable as follows: One Thousand Three Hundred ($1,300) Dollars on the 16th day of May, 1892, and Thirteen Hundred Dollars at the expiration of every six months thereafter, to and including November 16, 1896. At the office of the City Treasurer, with interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the same place as evidenced by coupons to be attached to said bonds.

Said Improvement Bonds are issued pursuant to Section 2704 to 2707 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Ohio, and also under an Ordinance of the Common Council of the City of Toledo, Ohio, "To provide for the issue of Improvement Bonds to pay the cost and expense of the improvement of Maplewood avenue, from Monroe street to Virginia street."—Passed November 9th, 1891.

The denomination of these bonds will be each payment two bonds of $650.

The said bonds will be sold at not less than par and accrued interest, to the highest bidder.

Bidders will be required to state the gross amount they will pay for the bonds besides the accrued interest to date of delivery at Toledo, Ohio. They will also be required to deposit with each bid an amount of money or a certified check on some responsible bank equal to at least five (5) per centum of the par value of the bonds, so bid for, as a guarantee of good faith, and that the bid so made (if successful) will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms thereof, and the requirements of the law and ordinances. When the bids have been examined, and the award made according to law, all monies or checks deposited as guarantees shall be returned to the depositor, or held by the city auditor subject to his call, except that of the successful bidder, which shall be held and considered, and accepted as part payment of the bonds so awarded or sold, but should there be any repudiation of the contract or agreement, or refusal to accept and pay for the bonds so sold, then and in that case the deposit shall be forfeited to the city of Toledo, and shall become the property of said city, in compensation for loss and expenses attending the sale of said bonds and as liquidated damages for repudiation of bid. And no bid will be received if not accompanied by money or check aforesaid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Auditor of the city of Toledo, Ohio," and be indorsed "Proposals for improvement bonds."
W. T. WALKER, City Auditor.
first pub wed nov 25-dec-2-9-16-last-23

NOTICE.—Frederick W. Kirtland, Kirtland his wife, whose christian name is unknown, and the unknown heirs, devisees, personal and legal representatives of Frederick W. Kirtland, deceased, whose residences are unknown, will take notice that on the 30th day of November, 1891 the city of Toledo for the use of E. P. Breckenridge and Company filed its petition in the court of common pleas, of Lucas county, Ohio, in case No. 32490, against the above named parties, praying for the foreclosure of an assessment, levied and assessed by the common council of said city on lot number 17, block number 76, except the right of way of the Toledo and State Line railroad, the sum of $8.61; on lot number 18, block number 76, except the right of way of the Toledo and State Line railroad the sum of $8.61, in the North Toledo addition to the city of Toledo, Lucas county, Ohio, to pay for constructing a plank sidewalk four feet in width on the northeast side of Cleveland street in front of said lots, on which the above sums are due with interest thereon from the [illegible] of August, 1891, and the sum of [illegible] penalty on each of said lots. Plaintiff prays that said defendant Kirtland, wife of Frederick W. Kirtland, and the unknown heirs, devisees, personal and legal representatives of Frederick W. Kirtland, deceased, be required to set up herein what interest if any they or either of them have in said premises, or be forever barred therefrom.

Said parties are required to answer on or before the 30th day of January, 1892, or judgment may be taken against them.
STEPHEN BROPHY,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
wed dec 9-16-23-30-jan-6-13

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS.
CROCKER-WHEELER.
PERFECTED
ELECTRIC MOTORS
From 1-12 Horse-Power Up.
Most Efficient Motor on the Market.
Merrell & Chapman

FALL, 1891.
L. S. Baumgardner & Co.
WHOLESALE DEALERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS
Notions, Hosiery, Underwear, Pants, Shirts and Overalls.
We are now showing Full and Complete Lines of
New Fall and Winter Goods!
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
The trade are respectfully invited to inspect our stocks. All goods sold at
Lowest Market Prices!
Terms and discounts liberal. Orders solicited, promptly filled and shipped.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
L. S. BAUMGARDNER & CO
224 and 226 Summit St.,
TOLEDO O.

LADIES, $500 REWARD!
DR. ANDERSON'S ENGLISH FEMALE REGULATING PILLS are the safest, and most reliable. Give them a trial and be convinced. Sent by mail, postpaid, per box $1, 3 boxes for $2.50. Meka Medicine Co., Toledo, O.
Also for sale by F. Hohly, M. D., 494 Nebraska ave.; Wm. Kirchmaier & Son, 801 Adams st.; Auburndale Pharmacy, Monroe and Milburn ave.; Depot Pharmacy, Knapp and Broadway; F. B. Stephens, Tenth and Washington st.; G. Meinert, Ph. C., cor 13th and Adams st.

The Bee

THE TOLEDO BEE COMPANY. | Elmer White, F. P. Chapin, G. G. Hadley.

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TOLEDO, OHIO, DECEMBER 9, 1891.

Congressman Donovan's seat in the house is over on the republican side, near bulldozer Reed.

Hon. T. P. Brown is one of Mr. Foraker's powerful workers in the present senatorial campaign. He is certain John Sherman will be defeated.

The "Michigan plan" is a great thorn in the side of republican politicians. They dont like it, and no wonder, for it may elect a democratic president.

Speaker Crisp was in magnanimous mood and did a graceful act in recognizing the official courtesy due the dethroned speaker—the office and not the man.

Springer made the most of his opportunity when he cast the deciding vote for Crisp for speaker. The Illinoisan will be a privileged member in the present congress.

The president announces that arbitration of the seal fisheries dispute will proceed as soon as satisfactory arbitrators can be selected. For so much the government deserves thanks.

Very likely some rantankerous republican legislator will be found to introduce a cut-and-dried resolution about Mr. Brice, but it will quickly drop out of sight if it ever reaches Washington.

Speaking of the Brice matter the Sandusky Register says:

It is now left to the general assembly to take such action as it pleases, and that will probably be no action at all.

New York hasn't made any appropriation yet for the world's fair, but New York will indulge in a big world's fair dinner the 21st of this month with its Depew for orator. That's the New York idea.

How dear life is, even to the man who is too worthless to live, is shown by Sawtelle's confession of his revolting barbarity to save his miserable neck from the hangman's rope, and give him life imprisonment instead.

Wednesday, December ninth, and we sit with open windows, the bland air wafting in on our house plants, while blizzards are cavorting around the great northwest and almost within hearing distance. McKinley protection?

No wonder they "laughed" when Speaker Crisp walked down the aisle between Mills and Reed. So long as hot political contests can end thus in courteous behavior and graceful acceptance, there is much to be thankful for.

The best political joke of the year is the unexpected declaration of the supposed republican member of the New York legislature from the Twenty-second assembly district that he is no republican at all. He has notified the chairman of the democratic state committee that he intends voting with the democrats on all party questions.

Pathetic indeed was the sentimental hoarding of a bag of Brazilian earth by poor, old, homesick, heart-broken Dom Pedro. It will always be a wonder that so good an emperor couldn't have been the first president of the republic, reversing the Napoleonic order. He loved his country with the ardor and devotion of a patriot, and his exile and death move the heart to pity.

An organ quotes, and comments:

"The number of work people in Germany has increased about 5 per cent. annually since 1882, and is now estimated to reach 7,000,000. Since 1888 a general rise in wages has taken place in most German industrial districts, and amounts to between 10 and 25 per cent., while the cost of the necessaries of life has decreased." That amounts to a demonstration of the value of protection.

Wages in England show still larger increase and the working people of that country are better conditioned than of any other country in Europe. And this amounts to a demonstration of the value of unrestricted trade (with as much certainty.)

THE RUSSIAN FARMERS' LOAN.

Yesterday's dispatches give the details of the Russian law concerning government loans on grain in warehouses, a law so like that proposed by the Farmers' Alliance in this country one is led to wonder if it were taken as a model or guide by those who formulated the sub-treasury plan. In view of the present agitation on the subject, a study of the law and its workings in Russia is commended, bearing in mind always the difference in conditions. Russia is a paternal government, owning the railways, directing the action of railway companies and holding despotic sway over the people. Consul Crawford, at St. Petersburg, copies the law "Governing Advances on Cereals on Account of the Imperial Bank of Russia." The railway companies are made the agents of the government, and these and the government behind them are carefully provided for in every possible contingency, while an equally fair showing is made for the owner of the grain. The grain may be inspected by the owner from time to time, under control of the railway company's agent, to insure against damage, or the company may take such measures as are deemed necessary without being requested, and charge the expenses thereof to the owner. If the sum advanced is not repaid when due and there is no good reason for extension, the grain is sold by the railway company at public auction. Or such auction may take place if the grain shows signs of irreparable damage, or if the market or other conditions make it apparent that the value of it will not cover the amount advanced, charges, storage and other expenses. After such sale all expenses of the company and government must be met before even a lien for debt shall be allowed. The railroad companies pay fine, if returns are not made within specified time, to the government. No advances can be made on grain upon which unsettled charges are resting. No distinction is made between farmers and middlemen; the business is simply between the government agents and owners of the grain. The loans are all made in paper rubles, taken direct from regular government issues.

These are the main features of the law; there are many details, fixing rates and the obligations of both parties to the contract. Consul Crawford concludes his report by saying that the law (which took effect in June, 1888) is in active operation throughout the empire and gives satisfaction to the farmers.

Given, then, a paternal government, where the people are subjects, and other conditions such as obtain under an absolute ruler, the law, which is wisely constructed, is a satisfactory one. The point to be considered in this country, if we are indeed a free people, is not aid from the government to a class hitherto discriminated against, but such revision of the laws as shall abolish entirely favoritism and class legislation and give all men an equal chance. The farmer is seeking to remedy the result of injustice by more injustice, directed in other channels. The growing menace in our country is the tendency to drift into dependence upon legislation for all ills, and if this is indulged in we may awake some fine morning to find ourselves no longer a "free and independent" people.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

As was expected President Harrison defends the tariff law which the last republican congress enacted, and for which enactment the people of the United States turned that congress out of power. From the reports of the treasury department the president learns that the value of imports for the year ending September 30 is nearly two hundred millions of dollars greater than for any previous corresponding period. Likewise the value of exports for the same time greatly exceeds the record of former years. Incidentally the president admits that the increase of values on the free list amounts to the total increase of imports, while the value of exports to those countries which have made reciprocity treaties with the United States equals the total increase of exports. This is an implied admission, probably not intended, that to the reciprocity clause of the McKinley law the country is indebted for the increase of its foreign trade. Reciprocity is democratic in its fullest sense, and the praise which the president of the United States bestows upon the policy of liberal trade, contemplated by the reciprocity clause, is splendid indorsement of the principle long advocated by the democratic party.

President Harrison speaks a good word for silver and gold while strenuously opposing the free coinage of silver. He says "bi-metalism is the desired end," but believes it can only be secured in the largest degree of usefulness by international agreement. He says he has given the subject close attention, but does not think it is yet time for this government to propose an international conference, because the invitation would not now be accepted by foreign powers.

The usual bit of expected political demagogy is found in the president's allusion to the rejection of the appointment of ex-Senator Blair as minister to China. In one paragraph the president approves the existing law which keeps John Chinaman from our shores, and in the very next paragraph he asks congress to remove the restrictions long enough to permit China to make a display at the world's fair. Aside from all political consideration of the industrial question, if the Chinaman and his products are desirable at the fair, they are equally unobjectionable at all times.

Subsidy schemes receive a word of encouragement from the president, though he will not have the opportunity of signing subsidy bills passed by the present congress. This congress is not organized to facilitate such plundering raids upon the taxpayers' treasury.

The supreme subject of consideration in the otherwise prolix and prosy message is the "Michigan plan" of selecting presidential electors. President Harrison throws off his garb of magistracy and gets down upon the stump of politics to harangue the people about gerrymanders and stealing elections. It is noteworthy that the president most heartily approved the dastardly steal of two senatorships in Montana by Russell Harrison, his son, and other disreputable republican plotters against free suffrage. Mr. Harrison deprecates the act of the Michigan legislature which gives the democrats of that state their just representation in the electoral college. Upon the Michigan vote the election of a president may turn, hence Mr. Harrison's outbreak of partisan indignation. This little Hoosier partisan does not cite the villianous republican steal of the presidency in 1876. He overlooks the legislative gerrymander of New York by which the republicans have long had two United States senators from a democratic state. He condones the crimes of his own party upon the right of suffrage and inveighs against the Michigan plan which is clearly constitutional. To each state is delegated the right to "appoint in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct" the presidential electors. The Michigan legislature, in pursuance of its constitutional right, directed the electoral vote to be cast by congressional districts. That is lawful, constitutional and democratic, Mr. Benny Harrison to the contrary notwithstanding. This descent of the president to the stump to plead the cause of his party in a losing contest is not a very dignified spectacle for the chief executive of a republic of sixty millions of people to make; but no loftier or more statesmanlike things are to be expected of a man of the caliber of the present president—the president who cannot even command party strength enough to obtain a renomination.

The major part of this remarkably long message is a perfunctory review of the work of the several departments. We are at peace with the world and in spots are making progress. The entire message is printed in this impression of the Bee.

THE HOPE OF REPUBLICANS.

"As the year draws to a close the chief republican hope for the next year is the folly of the democrats," writes George William Curtis in Harper's Weekly. The article is otherwise a dispassionate but perfectly frank acknowledgment that McKinley protection, as a national policy, is a failure. In this, and in the obnoxiousness of boss rule by Platt, Mr. Curtis sees the cause of the failure of the republican ticket in New York, which he this year supported.

Mr. Curtis refers to a letter written since the election by Mr. Frederic Taylor, merchant of New York city, and says:

Mr. Taylor is a republican and a protectionist of the Henry Clay school. But he cannot be blind or indifferent to the signs of the times, and his letter itself is one of those signs. In the late campaign in the state Mr. Taylor made an eloquent and weighty speech at the last great republican meeting in the New York Music hall, and his letter tends to explain in some degree the defeat of the party to which he belongs and which he sought to serve. It does this by disclosing the fact that there is a very large body of republicans who distrust the tendencies of their own party. They are necessarily lukewarm and even indifferent; and the key to the indifference of the vast body of rural republicans in New York, whose neglect to vote defeated the republican candidate, is, as Mr. Taylor states it, although in a different way, their opposition to extreme protection and to boss rule.

This feeling is so strong, that to the argument against Tammany, such republicans replied, "Tom Platt is just as bad"; and to the argument that next year is a presidential election, they answered, "We don't like revising the tariff up," as Mr. Taylor puts it. This is a sign of the times well worth heeding. The McKinley protectionists assume that protection is a good in itself, a wise and permanent national policy. But what may be called the Garfield protectionists hold that it is a wise policy only when temporary and "ultimating in free trade."

From these premises Mr. Curtis argues that "if the republican platform of next year should declare absolutely for the McKinley tariff and principle, and marshal its voters under the familiar bosses," the republicans of the country, or "a large body" of them would do as the New York republicans have just done, repudiate the party, the platform and the ticket. He thinks "there is little probability that the party pride of the convention will permit anything but a strong approval of the McKinley policy," and therefore the party stands little show in 1892 unless the democrats make fools of themselves and by that course alienate the voters that are drawn towards their camp.

All of which the democrats will cheerfully admit is true, leaving the partisan republican to thank Mr. Curtis for this strong showing of his party's weakness. It is, however, curious to note that even a man who will acknowledge the republican policy is wrong and the democratic policy is right on the great question of the day, seems to regret the probability that the party in the right is coming uppermost in the next election.

Passing that, it remains to be said that the democracy enters upon another year under most cheering and advantageous auspices, but that it cannot afford to ignore the prognostications of its enemies. The great democratic majority in the house may, acting with ordinary circumspection, make certain the success of the national democratic ticket in 1892. The policy of the republican minority will be to provoke the majority to acts of folly. Our republican friends, Mr. Curtis included, believe this course will be successful. That is the danger before the Fifty-second congress; "that," Mr. Curtis says, "is what republicans believe, and on that danger they rest their hopes."

It is not necessary to say this attitude shows the partisan, and discloses that the partisan is not a patriot. Neither is it necessary to forecast the disappointment that waits upon these public-spirited gentlemen. "Time proves all things" and among the things the next few months will demonstrate we confidently believe it will be shown that the house of representatives of the Fifty-second congress is gathered to legislate in the interests of all the people, and will do its work with that dignity which is becoming to statesmen.

How They Love One Another.

It is sweet to know that New York is really not jealous of Chicago. Her attitude has led folks to believe she was a victim of the green-eyed monster, but Dr. Depew, who ought to know declares that the poor old girl hasn't congratulated her fair young western sister or taken any interest in promoting the latter's fame and success merely because she hasn't got around to it. It is to be hoped that it will not take her as long to get around to it as it has taken her to build the Grant monument.—Chicago Press.

Good Advice.

Foxy Foraker gives it up, they say, and will not oppose John Sherman's return to the United States senate. Mr. Sherman's friends in Ohio, however, would do well to keep their weather eye on Foraker. He and his followers can turn a sharp corner and upset an apple cart as neatly as was ever done by any free lance crowd.—Philadelphia Record.

Got It Down Fine.

The art of revolution has been carried to wonderful perfection in Brazil. They can change their form of government as easily as one may change his shirt. It is not necessary to kill anybody to overthrow an empire, set up a republic, or pull down a dictator. The Chilians should make a study of the Brazilian formula.—Philadelphia Record.

Quite Unnecessary.

It is unnecessary for Washington correspondents to state that Raum will not resign. He has been in the refrigerator business long enough to know how to freeze on to a good thing when he has it.—Kansas City Times.

And Anything Else in Sight.

Now, Mr. President, pass that war portfolio right over to New England, please!—Boston Herald.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

Election at the Woman's Relief Corps—W. C. T. U. and Other Meetings.

The annual election of officers of the Woman's Relief Corps, No. 1, was held yesterday afternoon at the G. A. R. hall, and the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President—Elizabeth Mansfield Irving.
Senior Vice-President—Mary A. Dustin.
Junior Vice-President—Julia S. Hopkins.
Chaplain—Mary O. Munson.
Conductor—Eva Robison.
Guard—Emma Boark.
Delegates to Department Convention—Mrs. R. G. Bacon, Mrs. Ida P. Sloan; alternates, Mary E. Nichols, Kate Raynor.

On Tuesday, December 29, the ladies of the relief corp will give a dinner at the Grand Army hall to the orphans and widows of deceased Toledo soldiers. Arrangements for the dinner are in charge of Mesdames Flint, Raynor and Wolfort. The next meeting of the Relief Corps will be held Tuesday afternoon, December 22.

The Central W. C. T. Union met with Mrs. Louise Eck, 1212 Madison street, yesterday afternoon. Devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. Eck, after which, the annual report was read by the secretary. The resolutions adopted at the late W. C. T. U. national convention were read and discussed. Mrs. E. A. Ward presented a petition for school suffrage for the ladies to sign. Mrs. Ward is securing a great many names. After the distribution of some temperance reading matter, the meeting adjourned, the time and place of the next meeting to be announced later.

The Y. M. C. A. entertainment on the East Side on Saturday evening next, promises to be a very pleasant affair. The gymnasium class from this side of the river are the performers, and the East Side orchestra furnishes the music. The entertainment will be given in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, Weber block, and will begin at 8 o'clock. It is hoped there will be a good attendance.

The Ladies' Aid society, auxiliary to the Mark Sibley camp, S. of V., elects officers next Tuesday evening.

The proposed dance of the Joan of Arc assembly, set for December 30, is indefinitely postponed on account of the death of Mrs. Helen Lane-Kelly.

Toledo Society of Economic Inquiry meets this evening in Steadman Business college, corner Adams and Summit streets, third floor, entrance on Adams. Subject for discussion: "The Postoffice Monopoly." Every one interested invited to attend, and participate in the discussion.

The Auburndale W. C. T. U. meets with Mrs. S. H. Whitney, 2020 Monroe street, Friday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock.

LOCAL LABOR NEWS.

Machinists' Dance—Delegate Button's Report—Other Meetings.

Last evening Machinists' Union No. 11, gave a dance at Druid hall, and it was largely attended. The following committees were in charge: On arrangements—D. Foley, Charles Farner, L. Prather, H. E. Mathews. On reception—R. L. Gorley, H. R. Munn, Geo. Davis, J. F. Shulz, J. J. Greene and S. T. Struft. Floor committee—C. J. Henzler, R. W. Curtis, J. C. Lewenski, C. A. Fleischman, A. Randel, W. H. Wodar and E. Falnehand.

At the meeting of the Barbers' union last evening Delegate Tom Button made a report of the proceedings at the national barbers' convention held in Grand Rapids last week. A system of insurance has been arranged and hereafter sick and death benefits will be paid by the national body.

The Painters' union held its regular weekly meeting at Clark's hall last evening.

The Electric Line men will give a dance at Druid hall Dec. 15.

MENTIONED ON THE STREETS.

That over $1,000,000 have been expended in street improvements during the past year.

That the Knights of Labor locals have not yet secured quarters in which to meet next year.

That the Robison line to the asylum does a rushing business on the regular dance nights.

That the boys and girls are engaged these evenings in framing their requests to Santa Claus.

That whist is to take the place of progressive euchre in well-regulated parties in the future.

That there will be another church dedication next Sunday, this time at the Oliver Street Baptist.

That Grace church people intend to have a $15,000 church the coming year or know the reason why.

That the Spitzer tally-ho has been retired to a shady nook in the carriage house for a few months.

That the veteran Cadets always turn out in great numbers when "Snorkey" Durian is booked for a story.

That there is no reason why the Future Great should not forge ahead at a lively rate during the coming year.

That conduct such as is charged to Major Overman has a tendency to shake confidence in human nature. What next?

That the Lozier & Yost bicycle factory ought not to be allowed to leave Toledo; an institution retained is as valuable as one gained.

That in the Bee's want columns are to be found many matters of interest to people in all conditions of life. Look them over; they are good reading.

That a souvenir spoon has finally been devised for Toledo, and is meeting with ready sale. It is a little large, however, to match with other selections.

That a good fall of snow would permit of the enjoyment of moonlight rides on the boulevard these pleasant evenings, and also make the liverymen happy.

That the doll bazar at Trinity guild rooms on Friday and Saturday will be worth attending as one of the holiday sights, even if purchases are not made.

That it ought not to be necessary for property owned by Toledoans to be listed for taxation at Monroe and other places because of unfair treatment at home.

That the sale of the Rice part of the C., J. & M. has been postponed until Dec. 22, and will then likely go into the hands of the syndicate which purchased the other portion.

That Contractor Neukom has boxed up the mammoth stones he raised on the new Walbridge building on Huron street, so to remain until "the spring time comes, gentle Annie."

That Congressman Haynes voted for the successful candidate for speaker, and will therefore come in for a share of the good things at his disposal in the shape of committee selections.

That the meter system of measuring natural gas has been satisfactory to consumers, at least for the first month, a material reduction being enjoyed by nearly all using from the Northwestern or City supply.

That the scheme of the Protestant hospital managers for a word contest may not be as popular as a charity ball, but it will serve to at least lessen the labors of a force of philanthropic ladies whose time is already trenched upon considerably.

That there is no crying need to keep school children out in the cold or rain until the tap of a bell. Time cannot be measured to the second by youngsters on the way to school. Unlock the doors and teach a lesson on ordinary humanity.

DELEGATES APPOINTED

To Represent Toledo at the Water Ways Convention.

Toledo will be represented at the water ways convention to be held in Detroit December 17 by Messrs. Frank Zahm, D. B. Smith and W. M. Bellman.

President Zahm was, on Saturday, appointed by the board of directors of the Produce exchange as chairman of a delegation of three to attend the convention, with power to appoint two others. To-day he appointed Messrs. Smith and Bellman.

PRELIMINARY HEARING

Of Coakley, Kinney and Crowley, Charged With Murder.

The case against Jerry Coakley, John Crowley and Tim Kinney, charged with the murder of Harvey McDonald, was not called in police court this morning as intended, but was postponed until two o'clock this afternoon. The case is now on hearing and the same witnesses that have been before the coroner are being examined.

BOUND OVER.

Charles Smith, the Burglar, Will Go Before the Grand Jury.

Charles Smith, whose arrest for burglary was mentioned in yesterday's Bee, was arraigned in police court this morning on two charges of burglary and larceny for entering the residences of R. V. Boice and Edwin Jacoby. He waived examination and was bound over to the common pleas court in the sum of $500 on each charge.

THEATER DESTROYED.

Seventy-five Thousand Dollars Damage Caused Last Night.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 9.—H. R. Jacobs' Cleveland theater was destroyed by fire early this morning, entailing a loss of about $75,000.

The flames started in the basement shortly after 6 o'clock and had gained considerable headway before they were discovered.

Henry's White Slave company, which was playing a week's engagement at the theater, suffers a loss of about $10,000.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Matthew Arnold referred to Shelly as "a beautiful and ineffectual angel, beating in the void his luminous wings in vain."

Congressman Baker, of Kansas, is proud of a daughter who can handle a plow or turn a furrow with the best of his men on the farm.

Steve Elkins seems to have adopted West Virginia. He has offered $50,000 toward the erection of a Baptist college at Clarksburg in that state.

Mr. Walter A. Watson, state senator-elect from Nottoway county, will be the youngest member of the Virginia senate, being only 23 years of age.

Baron Arthur Rothschild, a nephew of the head of the great financial house, is serving his 12 months in the French army as a private soldier.

Adah Isaacs Menken, the dazzling footlights favorite of a generation ago, sleeps in a weed-grown grave in the Paris cemetery of Pere la Chaise.

Professor Charles James Capen, principal or master of the Boston Latin school, has not missed being at his post on account of sickness a single day in 40 years.

The first prize in the competition for the finest design of sculptured groups for the Woman's building at the world's fair has just been awarded to Miss Alice Ridout, of California, a girl not yet 20 years old.

SCISSORED SMILES

We always find wit and merit in those who look at us with admiration.—Texas Siftings.

It is a great deal easier to secure an indorsement for a man's character than for his note.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The man who wishes he had his life to live over again is reminded that two failures are worse than one.—Puck.

Everything the czar does seems to make him unpopular. His recent wheat ukase goes against the grain.—New Orleans Picayune.

Shakspeare did not live in S. P. C. A. times, or he would never have written "throw physic to the dogs."—Washington Star.

Every man who does not labor and lay up a fortune may cause absolute suffering to his daughter's future husband.—Elmira Gazette.

The value of a man's citizenship depends more on the strength of his character than on the length of his purse.—South Bend News.

Yes, self-preservation is the first law of nature, but it does not follow that a man should keep himself pickled all the time.—Boston Transcript.

There are two things, we have noticed, that always make an old man sigh. One is a stack of money, and the other is a pretty girl.—Atchison Globe.

The man who says he is "going to get there, and don't you forget it," makes more noise about it than the man who is actually there.—Atlanta Constitution.

"You're a regular octavo!" she exclaimed, as she blushingly escaped from his arms at the parlor door. "What," he gasped. "Eight folds to a leave."—New York Herald.

Mrs. Fangle—"Johnny Cumso, aren't you afraid your face will get tanned if you don't wear your hat?" Johnny—"Nope. My face isn't where I usually get tanned."—Texas Siftings.

A contemporary says that there are two and a half gallons of whisky in bond for each man, woman and child in this country. What can be the cause of this alarming scarcity?—Rochester Post-Express.

AN INTERCEPTED DISPATCH.

From His Excellency, Don Diabolo, Envoy Extraordinary to His Satanic Majesty.

(With Apologies to Tom Moore.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 1.

Great Sir, having just had the good luck to catch
An official young Demon, preparing to go,
Ready booted and spurred with a star-route dispatch,
From this hell of Politics to our hell below,

I write these few lines to your Highness Satanic,
To say that first having obeyed your directions,
And half raised a row with her joblots Brittanic,
My next special care was to help the elections,
Well knowing how dear it would be to thy soul
To see each good citizen tormenting his brother,
'Twould cause in thy realm a great saving of coal
From their all coming down ready grilled by each other.

I thought, as we ne'er can the old times revive,
(Though Foraker with help from your highness would try,)
'Twould still keep a taste for hell's music alive,
Could we get up a thundering big high tariff cry.

Thereupon I sent down for the original notes
Of the chorus, as sung by your majesty's choir,
With a few pints of lava to gargle the throats
Of myself and the Major who sing it "with fire."

But alas for our hopes, 'tis with sorrow your highness,
I'm forced to confess, be the cause what it will,
Whether fewness of voices or hoarseness or shyness,
Our Beelzebub chorus went off mighty ill.

Blaine's sympathy, somehow, might have been warmer,
But one or two capital howlers we had,
Boss Quay, for instance, was a charming performer,
And Senator Sherman's yelp wasn't bad.

The truth is no place-hunter knows the right key,
For Benny sings alto and Blaine he sings base,
When they join in duet it's a wonder to me
This planet don't dance away off into space.

Massachusetts went back on our friend, Mr. Allen,
New York sat on Fassett, Iowa kept Boies,
In Ohio the Major himself would have fallen,
But for Carnegie's boodle and Foraker's noise.

Altogether, however, the thing was not hearty,
Tom Reed e'en allows we got on but so-so,
And when next we attempt a high-tariff party,
We must, please your Highness, recruit from "below."

FACTS FROM FOSTORIA.

Social and Personal Mention of General Interest.

Fostoria, O., Dec. 9.—(Special)—Frank Gotwalles has brought suit against Jacob Fleckner for $10,000 for damages received at New Reigel some weeks since in a row where he got several ribs broken.

Young folks from Findlay, Tiffin, Marion, Upper Sandusky and Defiance were in attendance at the reception ball given last night by H. E. Hissong and John Andes, jr. About seventy-five couples were present.

Rufus Santemeyer, of Liberty township, Wood county, reports a disease resembling cholera among his hogs, which is contagious and always fatal.

Jonathan Adams died Saturday night from a stroke of paralysis received some time since. He was aged 83 years, and was one of the early pioneers of this vicinity, having come here in 1833 from Jefferson county where he was born in 1808. The funeral occurred this afternoon.

Following are officers elected by the Knights of Maccabees:

C.—H. M. Williard.
L. C.—Thos. Harr.
R. K.—S. S. Lusk.
F. K.—C. E. Peck.
Chap.—Jos. Van Fossen.
Sergt.—G. W. Kimmel.
Lieut.—A. F. Stearn.
M. of A.—M. C. Smith.
First M. of G.—G. F. Henline.
Second M. of G.—F. Bauer.
Picket—J. O. Hess.

DIED AT HIS POST.

At the last meal on board the schooner Hattie Estelle it was decided that the only hope of saving the lives of the crew was in running on the beach. The boat was nearly full of water and a gale which almost blew the sailors off the deck prevailed.

When this decision was reached Annie Connors, the woman cook, began to cry. "Don't worry, Annie," said Capt. Estelle to her. "I'll save you. If you drown I'll go with you. I'll see that you are saved."

This quieted the cook, and it was not many hours afterward when the Estelle struck the bar at Manistee harbor. One sailor who had been shipwrecked before was clear on the end of the jibboom and dropped down on to the pier when the jibboom came over it. The rest of the crew, including the man at the wheel, rushed forward. Capt. Estelle was also in the forward end of the boat, which at that time was not over sixteen feet from the pier. He looked for the cook and found that she was at the further end of the schooner.

True to his pledge, he went back to rescue her. Passing the mate, he asked him to go along, but the mate protested that all would be lost if they went. Capt. Estelle did not hesitate, but before he reached the after cabin a great sea swept over the schooner. The cabin was crushed in and the cook was drowned before his eyes.

The Estelle rose up with a mighty wave, and as she fell she broke in two. The captain's retreat was now cut off from the forward part of the vessel, which laid nearest to the pier. He climbed the mizzen rigging, and there he held on for two hours. At last he tied a rope around his body and started to come down. Another wave struck the schooner and he was thrown to the deck. He arose, but before he could seize hold of anything he was washed overboard.

The first of the Manistee fleet since the loss of the Estelle arrived here yesterday. The stories of the captains differ widely as to the course of the life saving crew in rescuing the sailors on the Estelle, and what the crew did or did not do to save Capt. Estelle. The captain of the City of Toledo stated that the captain of the Estelle begged for hours that a line be sent over the mizzen mast in order that he could save himself.

"You are too weak to fasten a line," one of the life savers answered back.

"Send me the line and I will see what I can do," Capt. Estelle had replied, but still nothing was done to give the doomed man succor.

The feeling is running so high in Manistee that a lawyer has been sent here to gather the testimony of sailors who saw the wreck of the Estelle. There were over 200 people who stood on the pier and beach and saw the brave man's struggle with death and they are nearly unanimous in declaring that the life saving crew did not do its duty.

On the other hand Duncan Milligan, captain of the Lucie A. Simpson, who had talked with the rescued sailors and had carefully investigated on his own hook the course of the life-saving crew, gave it as his opinion that the crew was not at fault. He stated that many attempts were made to shoot a line over the mast where Capt. Estelle was hanging, but they all failed because of the very heavy wind which was blowing in from the lake.

Lieut. Rogers, who has charge of the life saving service, is now at Manistee investigating the life-saving crew.

Capt. Estelle's death, whatever Lieut. Rogers may find, was primarily due to his faithfulness to a pledge. Had he not gone aft to rescue Annie Connors he would have been saved with the rest of the crew.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

NEW MILITARY COMPANY.

Wapakoneta, O., Dec. 9.—(Special)—Yesterday the Home Military company of this city was organized with a capital stock of $20,000. The officers are as follows: F. J. McFarland, president; Alvis Bausch, vice president; Chas. Kahn, secretary; John J. Conneughton, treasurer; Frank McFarland, general manager; directors, Geo. H. Davis, S. W. McFarland, Leon Kahn and W. J. McMurray.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

PULLED HER WIDE OPEN.

How John Burns' Presence of Mind Saved a Hundred Lives.

"Let me tell you an instance of heroism of a railroad engineer," said C. K. Wilber, western passenger agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad.

"I forget the precise date, but it was somewhat about the beginning of the year when John Burns showed what he was made of. He was then in charge of engine No. 34, weighing about 100 tons and drawing eight passenger coaches, a baggage and an express car. The train was No. 5, the fast New York and Chicago express, westward bound.

"It was miserable railroading weather that day, almost a continuous light snow fall or frosty drizzle, a state of things much dreaded by engineers, as it almost obscures their view ahead. Mainly on account of the wretched weather No. 2 was behind time.

"Between Buffalo and Irving Station there is a long down-grade stretch, and here the engineer attempted to 'catch up to schedule' by running about a 55-mile an hour rate.

"On the other track was a fast and heavily laden cattle train out of Chicago for New York. About a mile east of Irving the cattle train was badly wrecked. A number of the cars splintered up into kindling, most of the cattle were killed, and, worst of all, two of the least injured cars were thrown across the track of No. 5, then rapidly approaching at tremendous speed. The engineer and brakeman of the cattle train were either killed or too severely injured to signal the express. Things were looking pretty black for No. 5 and the occupants of its eight crowded passenger coaches.

"John Burns and engine No. 34 were within a hundred feet of the wreck before it was possible to see that anything was wrong. Then he took in the situation at one swift glance. As he told me afterward, just two courses were open. He could reverse, put on the brakes and jump off just before his engine crashed into the cattle cars and thus in all likelihood save his own life. But the train could by no possibility be stopped in time to prevent a terrible wreck of the passenger coaches. There must inevitably be a frightful collision and a great loss of life. The other course was to throw open the valve and try to drive the 100-ton engine at lightning speed clean through the wreck.

"There was about one chance in ten that ponderous No. 34 could tear the cattle cars in halves and bring the passenger coaches through with nothing worse than a terrible shaking up. But where would John Burns be if the maneuver succeeded? Probably scalded to death or ground to atoms by the collision.

"Possibly it did not take John a thousandth part as long to size up the situation as it has taken me to tell it.

"In a thrilling fraction of a second he weighed the lives of all those passengers against his own and, shouting to his fireman, 'Tear her wide open!' he sent No. 34 with all her thunderous force square into the cattle cars. The locomotive went right through like a knife and carried the train with her. No sooner was the wreck cleared than Burns reversed and stopped the train.

"Happily, in the car behind the engine there was a baggageman (I cannot recall his name) who possessed that rare quality—presence of mind. He took in situation at a glance, and ran into the rear cars, shouting wildly to the passengers to rush to the outer side, the one opposite the great mass of the wreck. He was able to run swiftly through two coaches before the crash came. The sides of these two coaches next the wreck were almost entirely torn out, but none of the passengers were killed, although a number of them were more or less injured.

"Thus through the daring heroism of an engineer and the presence of mind of a baggageman not a life was lost, when several hundred of them were in deadly peril.

"The engine, tender and baggage-car were entirely demolished. I am happy to say, however, that brave John Burns was not killed, though one of his arms was terribly scalded and he was bruised and cut. After a short time on the sick list he went back to his cab, and is on his regular run now. Despite the asserted ingratitude of corporations, you may be sure that as long as the Lake Shore turns a wheel, John Burns will be taken care of."—Chicago Press.

CARING FOR MRS. DAVIS.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 9.—A proposition was submitted to the city council Monday night to allow Mrs. Jefferson Davis, the widow of the president of the confederacy, a residence for the remainder of her life. It is to be in this city and is not to cost over $25,000. A proposition is soon to be presented to the legislature proposing to allow Mrs. Davis a pension of $1,000 a year during her life.

NEBRASKA GRANGE.

Fremont, Neb., Dec. 9.—The annual meeting of the state grange convened in this city yesterday with 400 delegates in attendance. Grand Master Hall reported that there were about 12,000 members of the order in Nebraska. He stated that the grange is steering absolutely clear of politics.

NOT GUILTY.

Paris, Dec. 9.—The man arrested on suspicion of having murdered Baroness Delard is now thought to be innocent. He is a bookmaker named Middy and the evidence so far collected against him shows that it is improbable that he committed the crime. Therefore the police officials are more puzzled than ever.

FOR CHRISTMAS

Ditson's 50c. Music Books.

Latest Series! Just Issued!

Ne Plus Ultra Piano Collection.
160 pages. Brilliant but easy pieces.
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160 pages. Latest and best songs.
Ne Plus Ultra Song and Chorus Collection.
Each song has a ringing chorus.
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Every style of dance music; not difficult.
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ANY VOLUME SENT POSTPAID FOR 50c.

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C. H. DITSON & CO. 867 Broadway, N. Y.
J. E. DITSON & CO. 1228 Chestnut St., Phila

NOTICE.—Daniel Webster, Webster his wife, whose christian name is unknown, and the unknown heirs, devisees, personal and legal representatives of Daniel Webster, deceased, Margaret Bennett, Bennett her husband, whose christian name is unknown, and the unknown heirs, devisees, personal and legal representatives of Margaret Bennett, deceased, all of whose residences are unknown, will take notice that on the 30th day of November, 1891, the city of Toledo, for the use of E. P. Breckenridge and Company filed its petition in the court of common pleas, of Lucas county, Ohio, in case No. 32367, against the above named parties and others praying for the foreclosure of an assessment, levied and assessed by the common council of said city on the southwest 1-3 of the northeast 1-2 of the northwest 100 feet of sub-division number 3 of block number 27, the sum of $15.02. On the southwest 28 feet of the northwest 100 feet of sub-division number 3 of block number 27, the sum of $6.84, in the North Toledo addition to the city of Toledo, Lucas county, Ohio, to pay for constructing a plank sidewalk six feet in width on the east side of Summit avenue in front of said lots, on which the above sums are due with interest from the 6th day of August, 1891, and also the statutory penalty of 20 per centum thereon. Plaintiff prays that defendants, Webster, the wife of said Daniel Webster, and the unknown heirs, devisees, personal and legal representatives of Daniel Webster, deceased, and Bennett, the husband of said Margaret Bennett, and the unknown heirs, devisees, personal and legal representatives of Margaret Bennett, be required to set up herein what interest if any either of them have in the above described property, or be forever barred therefrom.

Said parties are required to answer on or before the 30th day of January, 1892, or judgment may be taken against them.

STEPHEN BROPHY,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
wed dec 9-16-23-30-jan 6-13

LION COFFEE is a selection of Mocha, Java and Rio, properly blended and is conceded by all to make the nicest cup of Coffee in the land. A Beautiful Picture Card in every package For Sale everywhere. Ask your Grocer for It.

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A TRUE COMBINATION OF MOCHA, JAVA & RIO.
WOOLSON SPICE CO., KANSAS CITY, MO. TOLEDO, O.

MERCHANTS Write your Jobber for quotations. You want this Coffee Cabinet; its the best fixture you ever put into your store. Holds 120 One lb. packages.

PROF. WILLIAMS' DANCING ACADEMY
Is now located at Walbridge Hall,
318 and 320 Summit St.
Classes every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, from 8 to 10 p. m. Now is the time to join. One term (three months), $6. We guarantee all to be dancing to their entire satisfaction in less than one term. For further particulars call on any class night.

PIANOS DECKER BROS. J. & C. FISCHER, HAINES BROS., and others | STORY & CLARK. HAMILTON. ORGANS
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Petroleum, as prepared by us, has superseded Cod Liver Oil. Why? Because Angier's Petroleum Emulsion is both food and medicine. Cod Liver Oil is merely food. In
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of the Lungs, for instance, it is not a question of food, but medicine. For prompt relief and successful treatment in such cases,
Angier's Petroleum Emulsion
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is simply unequalled. Leading physicians highly indorse its peculiar healing qualities, and claim it is the greatest flesh and strength producer known.
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SEND FOR our interesting book, entitled "Petroleum: Its Mission." It is instructive.
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THE PEERLESS WEBER!
THE EVERETT PIANOS!
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We have too many. Do you recognize a bargain when you see one? We are full of them. Call and see.
MERRELL BROS. Corner Monroe and Huron.

HOLIDAY FURNITURE!
AT
GRAUER'S 615 CHERRY ST.
STOCK ALL NEW.

GO TO TURLEY'S
413 ADAMS STREET.
And Leave orders for
ICE CREAM and ICES.
Churches Furnished at Special Rates.

City Auditor's Office.

Toledo, O., Nov. 24, 1891.

The committee on ways and means of the common council of the City of Toledo, O., and the undersigned invite sealed proposals at this office to

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1891,

at 7 o'clock p. m. for the purchase of Street Improvement Bonds, to the amount of Two Thousand Two Hundred and Twenty-Three 41-100 ($2,223 41-100) Dollars, bearing date December 6, 1891, and payable as follows: One Hundred and Ninety-eight 41-100 ($198 41-100) Dollars on the 6th day of June, 1892, and Two Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars at the expiration of every six months thereafter, to and including December 6, 1896, at the office of the city treasurer, with interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per anum, payable semi-annually at the same place as evidenced by coupons to be attached to said bonds.

Said Improvement Bonds are issued pursuant to Section 2704 to 2707 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Ohio, and also under an ordinance of the common council of the City of Toledo, O., "To provide for the issue of Improvement Bonds to pay the cost and expense of the improvement of Michigan Street, from Washington Street to Lafayette Street."—Passed Nov. 9th, 1891.

The said bonds will be sold at not less than par and accrued interest, to the highest bidder.

Bidders will be required to state the gross amount they will pay for the bonds besides the accrued interest to date of delivery at Toledo, Ohio. They will also be required to deposit with each bid an amount of money or a certified check on some responsible bank equal to at least five (5) per centum of the par value of the bonds, so bid for, as a guarantee of good faith, and that the bid so made (if successful) will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms thereof, and the requirements of the law and ordinances. When the bids have been examined, and the award made according to law, all monies or checks deposited as guarantees shall be returned to the depositor, or held by the city auditor subject to his call except that of the successful bidder, which shall be held and considered, and accepted as part payment of the bonds so awarded or sold, but should there be any repudiation of the contract or agreement, or refusal to accept and pay for the bonds so sold, then and in that case the deposit shall be forfeited to the city of Toledo, and shall become the property of said city, in compensation for loss and expenses attending the sale of said bonds and as liquidated damages for repudiation of bid. And no bid will be received if not accompanied by money or check aforesaid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the Auditor of the City of Toledo, Ohio, and be indorsed "Proposals for improvement bonds."

W. T. WALKER, City Auditor.

City Auditor's Office.

Toledo, O., Nov. 24, 1891.

The committee on ways and means of the common council of the city of Toledo, Ohio, and the undersigned invite sealed proposals at this office to

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1891,

at 7 o'clock p. m. for the purchase of Street Improvement Bonds to the amount of Fourteen Thousand and Fifty 70-100 ($14,050 70-100) Dollars, bearing date December 6, 1891, and payable as follows: Seven Hundred and Fifty 70-100 ($750 70-100) Dollars on the 6th day of June, 1892, and Seven Hundred Dollars at the expiration of every six months thereafter, to and including December 6, 1901. At the office of the city treasurer, with interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the same place, as evidenced by coupons to be attached to said bonds.

Said improvement bonds are issued pursuant to section 2704 to 2707 of the revised statutes of the state of Ohio, and also under an ordinance of the common council of the city of Toledo, Ohio, "To provide for the issue of improvement bonds to pay the cost and expense of the improvement of St. Clair street, from Madison street to Monroe street."—Passed November 9, 1891.

The denomination of these bonds will be first payment two bonds of $375.35 each, and thereafter two of $350 each payment.

The said bonds will be sold at not less than par and accrued interest, to the highest bidder.

Bidders will be required to state the gross amount they will pay for the bonds besides the accrued interest to date of delivery at Toledo, Ohio. They will also be required to deposit with each bid an amount of money or a certified check on some responsible bank equal to at least five (5) per centum of the par value of the bonds, so bid for, as a guarantee of good faith, and that the bid so made (if successful) will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms thereof, and the requirements of the law and ordinances. When the bids have been examined, and the award made according to law, all monies or checks deposited as guarantees shall be returned to the depositor, or held by the city auditor subject to his call, except that of the successful bidder, which shall be held and considered, and accepted as part payment of the bonds so awarded or sold, but should there be any repudiation of the contract or agreement, or refusal to accept and pay for the bonds so sold, then and in that case the deposit shall be forfeited to the city of Toledo, and shall become the property of said city, in compensation for loss and expenses attending the sale of said bonds and as liquidated damages for repudiation of bid. And no bid will be received if not accompanied by money or check aforesaid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Auditor of the city of Toledo, Ohio," and be indorsed "Proposals for improvement bonds."

W. T. WALKER, City Auditor.
first pub wed nov 25-dec-2-9-16-last-23

City Auditor's Office

Toledo, O., Nov. 24, 1891.

The committee on ways and means of the common council of the city of Toledo, Ohio, and the undersigned invite sealed proposals at this office to

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1891,

at 7 o'clock p. m., for the purchase of Street Improvement Bonds, to the amount of Five Thousand Nine Hundred and Three 37-100 ($5,903.37) Dollars, bearing date Nov. 30, 1891, and payable as follows: Five Hundred and Ninety-three 37-100 ($593 37-100) Dollars on the 30th day of May, 1892, and Five Hundred and Ninety Dollars at the expiration of every six months thereafter, to and including Nov. 30, 1896. At the office of the city treasurer, with interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the same place as evidenced by coupons to be attached to said bonds.

Said Improvement bonds are issued pursuant to section 2704 to 2707 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Ohio, and also under an ordinance of the common council of the city of Toledo, Ohio, "To provide for the issue of Improvement Bonds to pay the cost and expenses of the improvement of Horton street, from Woodruff avenue to Bancroft street"—Passed Nov. 9, 1891.

The said bonds will be sold at not less than par and accrued interest, to the highest bidder.

Bidders will be required to state the gross amount they will pay for the bonds besides the accrued interest to date of delivery at Toledo, Ohio. They will also be required to deposit with each bid an amount of money or a certified check on some responsible bank equal to at least five (5) per centum of the par value of the bonds, so bid for, as a guarantee of good faith, and that the bid so made (if successful) will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms thereof, and the requirements of the law and ordinances. When the bids have been examined, and the award made according to law, all monies or checks deposited as guarantees shall be returned to the depositor, or held by the city auditor subject to his call except that of the successful bidder, which shall be held and considered, and accepted as part payment of the bonds so awarded or sold, but should there be any repudiation of the contract or agreement, or refusal to accept and pay for the bonds so sold, then and in that case the deposit shall be forfeited to the city of Toledo, and shall become the property of said city, in compensation for loss and expenses attending the sale of said bonds and as liquidated damages for repudiation of bid. And no bid will be received if not accompanied by money or check aforesaid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Auditor of the city of Toledo, Ohio," and be indorsed "Proposals for improvement bonds."

W. T. WALKER, City Auditor.

NOTICE OF SALE OF BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that the commissioners of Lucas county, Ohio, will sell to the highest bidder, at their office in the court house in the city of Toledo, at 11 o'clock a. m., on Thursday, December 10, the following described Lucas County Ditch Bonds, viz.: Eight bonds of $500 each; one bond of $126.60. $1,500 payable in one year; $1,500 payable in two years, and $1,626.60 payable in three years from date. Said bonds to bear interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal and interest payable at the county treasury of Lucas county. All bonds to be dated November 9th, 1891. The authority for the issue of these bonds is found in Section No. 4479 R. O. S.

The commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the commissioners of Lucas county, Ohio.

CHAS. H. JONES, County Auditor.
Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 24th, 1891.
first pub wed nov 25-dec-2-9

PROGRESS IN CHINA.

The Wheels Move Slowly in the Dragon's Empire.

His Majesty the Emperor of China and the "Son of Heaven" is enjoying a train of miniature railroad cars, presented to him by the French syndicate of capitalists who wish to get contracts for building railways.

In China, they will wonder at its steam engine; and the six thousand electric lights, which are now being introduced into the holiest of Chinese sanctuaries, cannot but turn their eyes to our civilization. It will not be long ere a material advancement will be made in the science of medicine, which has for so many centuries remained a blot upon their civilization.

The missionaries are doing much to dispel the mysticism and reverent awe which the Chinaman holds for the concoctions of snakes, toads, lizards, etc., prepared by the native doctors. They recommend standard remedies which have long been favorably known in America and Europe, such as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a remedy for all cases of *blood-taints* or *humors*, which has had years of uninterrupted success in the United States, and numbers its cures by the tens of thousands. This is a point gained for the future welfare of the Drogomen Empire.

AN OLD VETERAN.

H. Herlsechter, Stevens' Point, Wis., suffered for 25 years of Nervous Prostration, more than tongue can tell. Physicians availed nothing, one bottle of DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE NERVINE, brought him rest, sleep and made him feel like a new man. Dr. Julian C. Underwood, Memphis, Tenn., suffered from periodical nervous attacks, but found effect after using one bottle of Nervine. Trial bottle and elegant book FREE at druggists.

DR. MILES MEDICAL Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Sale by All Druggists.

KIRK'S SHANDON BELLS TOILET SOAP

NO OTHER LEAVES A DELICATE AND LASTING ODOR

For sale by all Drug and Fancy Goods Dealers or if unable to procure this wonderful soap send 25c in stamps and receive a cake by return mail.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

SPECIAL—Shandon Bells Waltz (the popular Society Waltz) sent FREE to anyone sending us three wrappers of Shandon Bells Soap.

CHEATING IN HORSE BLANKETS

Nearly every pattern of 5/A Horse Blanket is imitated in color and style. In most cases the imitation looks just as good as the genuine, but it *hasn't the warp threads*, and so lacks strength, and while it sells for only a little less than the genuine it isn't worth one-half as much. The fact that 5/A Horse Blankets are copied is strong evidence that they are THE STANDARD, and every buyer should see that the 5/A trade mark is sewed on the inside of the Blanket.

Ask for 5/A Five Mile, Boss, Electric, Extra Test, Baker

HORSE BLANKETS ARE THE STRONGEST.

100 5/A STYLES at prices to suit everybody. If you can't get them from your dealer, write us. Ask for the 5/A Book. You can get it without charge. WM. AYRES & SONS, Philadelphia.

TAKEAPILL. Hobb's Are the Best on Earth.

DR. HOBB'S LITTLE Vegetable PILLS

Act gently yet promptly on the LIVER, KIDNEYS and BOWELS, dispelling Headaches, Fevers and Colds, thoroughly cleansing the system of disease, and cures habitual constipation. They are sugar coated, do not gripe, very small, easy to take, and purely vegetable. 45 pills in each vial. Perfect digestion follows their use. They absolutely cure sick headache, and are recommended by leading physicians. For sale by leading druggists or sent by mail; 25 cts. a vial. Address HOBB'S MEDICINE CO., Props., San Francisco or Chicago.

FOR SALE IN TOLEDO, O., BY
W. K. West, 401 Madison St.
Cook Bros. (old number) 66 Front St.

MRS. GRAHAM'S

Cucumber and Elder Flower Cream

Is not a cosmetic in the sense in which that term is popularly used, but permanently beautifies. It creates a soft, smooth, clear, velvety skin, and by daily use gradually makes the complexion several shades whiter. It is a constant protection from the effects of sun and wind and prevents sunburn and freckles and blackheads will never come while you use it. It cleanses the face far better than soap and water, nourishes and builds up the skin tissues and thus prevents the formation of wrinkles. It gives the freshness, clearness and smoothness of skin that you had when a little girl. Every lady, young or old, ought to use it, as it gives a more youthful appearance to any lady and that permanently. It contains no acid, powder or alkali and is as harmless as dew and as nourishing to the skin as dew is to the flower. Price $1.00. Ask your druggist for it.

SAMPLE BOTTLE mailed free to any lady on receipt of 10 cents in stamps to pay for postage and packing. Lady Agents wanted.

MRS. GERVAISE GRAHAM, "Beauty Doctor," 103 Post Street, San Francisco.

DR. PHILIP H. STRAUSZ

48 Ontario Street (Norris Flats).
HOURS:—8 to 10 a. m. 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.
PHONE 1204.
Special Attention Given to
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.

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—HOMEOPATHISTS—
Office and residence 317 HURON ST., special attention given to the medical and surgical treatment of women. Consultation free.

25 cts. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

THE SONG OF THE AXE.

Hark to the axe! see the trees fall!
The axe, as it swings, has a song for all!
It sings yeo-ho! for the bounding ship,
As it hews her stout planks down,
It sings of the wain on the harvest plain,
And the coach for my lord in town:
The festive board with its light and song;
And hey, for the dancing floor,
Where the lovers vow, as they float along,
To love for evermore.

Hark to the axe! see the trees fall!
The axe, as it swings, has a song for all!
But a tender tone the axe must keep,
As it shapeth the bed of rest,
Where the maiden sleeps her last long sleep,
With a rose upon her breast.
It seems to speak of the long good-bye,
And the ship that came in vain,
And then a love that will not die
However the years may wane.

Hark to the axe! see the trees fall!
The axe, as it swings, has a song for all!
So the axe toils on, by sun and star,
Under the woodman's hand,
Plank and rafter and mast and spar
Come forth at his command.
And the world wags on in peace and strife;
With laughter and tears for all,
And the song of the axe is the song of Life,
And we—are the trees that fall.
Hark to the axe! See how they fall!
The axe, as it swings, has a song for all!

—Frederick E. Weatherly.

BEESWAX.

Bridges should always be painted red, and never white," says an engineer. "Why? Well because if they are white they look more frail than they really are, and nervous people may hesitate to cross them. But if they are painted a dull red they look heavy and safe."—New York Tribune.

In Durham, Me., a cat was shut up in the Masonic hall at the October meeting of the lodge and forgotten until the November meeting, just a month afterward. Puss had torn all the paper off the walls in her efforts to escape, and was very thin, but still kicking when finally released.

The association for the importation of song birds at Portland, Ore., has received a lot of birds direct from Germany. The lot consists of about 200 pairs, comprising gray and black song thrushes, skylarks, bullfinches, European robins, starlings, linnets, black-headed nightingales and goldfinches.

The chief scenes of shipping disasters that occur off coasts are: In England, the approaches to the Thames, the Mersey, the Humber and the Tyne; the entrance to the Channel and the Norfolk and Cornish coasts. In Scotland the Firths of Forth and Clyde. In Ireland, the wreck localities are scattered pretty impartially along the eastern shore from Larne to Cape Clear.

Walter Crane, the London artist, who has been staying in Boston a few days, has given the cultured classes of the Hub a sensation. Invitations were out for a dinner at which he was to be the honored guest, when he attended an anarchist meeting and read a poem on the hanging of the Chicago anarchists. Therefore the dinner invitations were withdrawn.

Fireflies of the large kind and high lighting power that abound in San Domingo and other West India islands are employed for lighting purposes, being confined in lanterns both for going about the country at night and for the illumination of dwellings. By attaching one of them to each foot while traveling in the darkness they serve as a guide to the path.

The first German court of justice has held a session in Helgoland. The calendar was a blank. The clerk registered the fact that the court met and adjourned, and all was over.

It is estomated that the treasure lying idle in India in the shape of hoards of ornaments amounts to £250,000,000. A competent authority calculates that in Amrista City alone there are jewels to the value of £200,000,000.

The new found land is not always the land of promise. A correspondent says South Africa is not just now the Tom Tiddler's ground that many persons have thought it. The writers speak bitterly of the difficulty of obtaining any kind of employment, describing the colony as "swarming with deluded immigrants," and tell of the "terrible depression in every branch of trade, and general business throughout South Africa."

It looks as if the cow may have a rival in vegetable milk. The cow tree of South America yields a lacteal fluid which in color, taste and nutritive property closely resembles the offerings of your milkman. It forms large forests in some districts of Venezuela and is much prized for its product.

A new variation of the nickel-in-the-slot machine is an apparatus by which you "lay a parcel on the shelf" and have it delivered. The customer steps on a platform, on which is an oblong box of steel. The top flies open and a steel shelf comes up, on which a package is laid; the sender affixes a stamp valued at 15 cents, and retires, when the box closes. Wagons make hourly collections. The stamp has a coupon attached, which the sender keeps as a receipt.

An upright stone in Iona island is said to confer the power of steering well to anyone who will stretch his arm along it; and a correspondent describes a stone at Inniskea, near Mayo island, which so recently as the year 1851 brought out and importuned to bring wrecks along. It was of cylindrical shape and carefully wrapped in flannel.

When a Japanese pupil comes to a Chinese character in his book which he does not understand, instead of marking it with a pencil, he tears off a minute piece of red paper with his teeth and places it alongside of the difficult character. After his teacher has explained the passage he brushes the red paper away. A sheet of this paper called hidoshi, "Chinese" or foreign paper," is to be found among the specimens of Japanese paper in the museum of the University of Pennsylvania.

So many of the passengers on a late local train on the Morris & Essex railroad, recently, had to stand up in the two rear cars that an irate German stopped the train by pulling the bell-cord just as it moved out and demanded that an empty car on the side track be attached. The other passengers sustained him, but the demands were not heeded. When the train started again the German pulled the bell-cord and announced that he would pull it every time the train started and have the car attached. After a lot of talk the train was backed down and the car was attached.—New York Sun.

A recent traveler in Morocco says that for people who dress in white and love to be very neat in their personal appearance the Moroccans are very indifferent to the cleanliness of their towns. Around the most beautifully furnished houses are heaps of refuse and the bodies of dead animals. All the care of the people is centered upon the interior of their houses. They furnish them as expensively as their means permit, but what is outside their walls does not trouble them.

Licorice root comes principally from Asia Minor, and is the root of a bush not more than three or four feet high. The dried roots are sent to Bagdad and thence to London and America. The black licorice stick in the drug stores comes mostly from Spain, and is made of pure juice mixed with a little starch which prevents it from melting in warm weather. The word "sweet root" is of Greek origin.

It is reported from Rome that the pope, having received assurances from the imperial government of Japan that the church should be allowed entire liberty in its work of evangelization, has formally constituted a Catholic hierarchy for that country, with the metropolitan at Tokio and suffragans at Nagaski, Osaka and Phakodata.

New Year's day at the capital city of Thibet, Lh'asa, there begins a season of festivity. One of the entertainments is called the "Spectacle of the Flying Spirits." The performers stretch an enormously large rope made of hide all the way from the top to the bottom of Mount Potala; then they fasten grooved blocks of wood to their chests and sail down the line like so many swallows.

An artificial limb may not always be a misfortune, as was instanced at Waynesboro, Ga., the other day. A man went duck-hunting, and his boat being accidentally upset, he was thrown into the water. He was unable to swim, and had it not been for his cork leg he would have been drowned. Fortunately his artificial limb refused to sink below the surface of the stream, and he was thus able to crawl back into the boat.

For the past year a manufactory at Springfield, O., has been seriously endangered by the burrowing of a small insect into the woodwork, the floors, joists, frames and posts. All the woodwork is full of holes, and the supporting posts rendered thereby very weak. The matter has grown so serious that a member of the company obtained a number of the insects and sent them to the state entomologist to be named, and to ascertain whether there is any way of getting rid of them. Unless this can be done soon the entire woodwork of the manufactory will have to be torn down and replaced by new material.

DYNAMITER IDENTIFIED.

Russell Sage Thinks It Was J. Herbert Phillips

Who Hurled the Deadly Bomb at Him.

He Was Formerly Assistant Book Keeper at the Hanover Bank, But Stole From the Institution and Was Discharged.

New York, Dec. 9.—The Recorder this morning says Russell Sage last night identified a photograph shown him by one of the reporters as the likeness of the man who walked into his office last Friday, demanded $1,200,000 and upon being refused, dropped a dynamite cartridge.

The photograph was obtained from a gentleman who had worked with the man of whom the picture was a likeness. It was taken to Mr. Sage's house for the purpose of having that gentleman identify it if possible. Mr. Sage could not be seen personally, but Mrs. Sage consented to show the photograph to her husband. It was explained to her that the picture was taken about six years ago and was of a man who was supposed to have committed the deed.

When Mrs. Sage re-appeared, she said: "I have shown the photograph pou present to Mr. Sage. On the first glance the identification seemed to flash across his mind and he said: 'That's the man.' He looked carefully at the picture and studied it for a few minutes and I explained that the likeness was taken six years ago. 'Yes,' said he, 'bring that man who committed the deed back six years and I would say that it was his portrait.' He seemed to very positive in this."

The photograph is of John Herbert Phillips who was at one time assistant bookkeepr of the Hanover national bank of this city, but was forced to leave on account of the discovery of peculations. He was very eccentric and had crazy ideas about dividing up wealth. His fellow clerks regarded him as demented.

They say that the head of the dynamiter strongly resembles that of Phillips. Since his discharge from the bank Phillips has traveled around the country and been engaged in numerous escapades.

GLORY IN LAW BREAKING.

Chicago Anarchists as Rampant as Ever.

Herr Most and Morritz Schultze at War With Each Other as to Which is the Better Anarchist.

Chicago, Dec. 9.—Herr Morritz Schultze, editor of the Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, and Herr Johann Most, editor of the New York Freiheit, are at war.

The immediate cause of the bitter war now ragging in the columns of the Arbeiter Zeitung and the Freiheit is to be found in the action of Assistant Superintendent Hubbard, of the Chicago police, at the West Twelfth street Turner hall meeting, and the subsequent raid at Greif's hall. Herr Most intimates in a gentle way that a judicious application of dynamite should have been made then and there in commemoration of Spies, Parsons and others. In a five column article in the last number of the Freiheit he explains.

Herr Schultze replies in the Arbeiter Zeitung saying that Most can have all the war he wants, that the Chicago anarchists got the best hall they could and had a big parade while Most held a meeting in the back room of a saloon, being too much of a coward to preside at a mass meeting.

MICHIGAN NEWS

The Grand Rapids guards elected officers.

All sawmills at Ludington have shut down.

Local option is being agitated in Gratiot county.

J. Pipper has been appointed postmaster at Leesville.

Joseph Bird was killed at Lake Station by a falling tree.

The Light and Shadow dramatic company went to the wall in Grand Rapids.

The December term of circuit court of Calhoun county is in session at Marshall.

The remains of Peter Demorest, of Picton, were found frozen to death near Alget.

A new German Evangelical church has just been completed at Blissfield, costing $2,700.

Russell Bro.'s planing mill at Bay City is running overtime, filling orders for the world's fair buildings.

W. S. Durkee, vice-president of the Battle Creek Chicken association, succeeded in capturing a wild white swan.

THE WAY TO GO.

You have seen California frequently mentioned in newspapers and magazines. Perhaps a friend has been there and writes enthusiastic letters back home about the climate and the fruits. It makes you anxious to see the country for yourself.

The time to go is in the fall and winter. Then work here is least pressing and California climate is most pleasing. The way to go is via Santa Fe route, on one of that line's popular, personally-conducted parties, leaving Chicago every Saturday evening and leaving Kansas City every Sunday morning.

Special agents and porters in attendance. Pullman tourist sleepers are used, furnished with bedding, mattresses, toilet articles, etc. Second-class tickets honored. Write to Geo. E. Gilman, Michigan Passenger Agent Santa Fe route, for folder describing these excursions.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Small House for Our Irish Visitors—Coming Attractions.

Our Irish Visitors drew but a small house at Wheeler's last evening, but it was all that the piece and the people deserved. Murray was good, of course, but the other members of the company were very ordinary, and the piece is a back number.

All the Comforts of Home.

The Columbus Journal has the following to say of All the Comforts of Home, which will be at Wheeler's Thursday and Friday:

"Mr. Gillette has written many plays but it seems that in All the Comforts of Home, his last effort, he has eclipsed himself. The man who cannot laugh at this excellent comedy must indeed be a misanthrope. Within the limits of the four acts there is condensed more genuine and original humor than is contained in any dozen of many of the so-called farce-comedies. There is a humor peculiarly its own about William Gillette's comedy and it is a humor that the audience last evening thoroughly enjoyed. All the Comforts of Home is a Success, and a decided one. It is full of funny situations so ingeniously woven together and expressed by lines brimful of witticisms, that, as a whole, it is worthy of the highest commendation. Mr. Joseph Allen gave an excellent representation of the character of Theodore Bender and his laugh was so infectious as to spread in the audience all through the play. As Alfred Hastings, the young man who lets lodgings, Mr. Archibald Cowper was more than amusing. George M. Kidder made a success in the part of Tom McDow. Mrs. Sol Smith played the part of Josephine Binder with all the truth of nature. Miss Eleanor Merron was charmingly piquant as Tili Onitansit and Miss Clara Ogden did well as Emily Pettibone. The rest of the company was evenly good and the piece well mounted."

Peaceful Valley.

Sol Smith Russell's new play, Peaceful Valley, has been several times announced and commended from the pulpit. The last instance of this kind was in Memphis, Tenn., where Rev. Dr. Burford, a well-known Episcopalian clergyman, who welcomes every aid to culture whose influence he believes to be for good, spoke of the play from the desk as one which he could commend to his hearers as pure in tone and teaching a valuable moral lesson.

OHIO NEWS BOILED DOWN.

Middletown claims 10,000 inhabitants.

Carey firemen are preparing for a grand ball.

The prohibition law will be enforced at Alliance.

Upper Sandusky may establish a fuel gas plant.

The memorial hall at Zanesville is to be improved.

Defiance hopes to secure the B. & O. railroad shops.

A private bank at Marion was robbed of $2,200 in daylight.

A seven story office building is nearing completion at Dayton.

The new high school building at Mansfield is about completed.

The mayor of Columbus has ordered all gambling houses closed.

A $40,000 M. E. church will be dedicated at Marion, December 27.

Judge Cooper, an aged and respected citizen of Hancock county, is dead.

A new distributing station for the city gas lines have been located in Findlay.

Herbert Crawford, a 16-year old boy, is missing from his home near East Liverpool.

Sandusky capitalists talk of building a street railway line from Sandusky to Milan.

The Imperial Roller mill at Portsmouth has undergone some extensive improvements.

William Maidlow and Harry Conine were killed on the railroad track near Ottawa.

Bowen Case, a prominent citizen of Erie county, fell dead on the street at Norwalk.

A new pipe line has been attached to the Northwestern natural gas service at Sandusky.

Drop a nickel in the slot and take a ride on the East Liverpool and Wellsville electric road.

The police raided a chuck-luck game at Zanesville and landed four players and two proprietors.

Bart Farmer was sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary, from Ottawa county, for burglary.

The Pearce Furniture company will remove its plant from Steubenville to Mineral Point in February.

John Haller, aged 20 years, and Albert Teetrick, aged 16 years, have been arrested for cracking a safe in Bucyrus.

Miscreants threw open a switch on the P., C. & T. road at Girard, and a passenger train was wrecked, but no one injured.

Granville is now lighted by electricity.

Eugene Bodle, a farmer of Hancock county, attempted to shoot his mother with a rifle, and failing in this, he endeavored to kill himself.

A deep-seated cough cruelly tries the lungs and wastes the general strength. A prudent resort for the afflicted is to use Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a remedy for all troubled with asthma, bronchitis or any pulmonary affection.

TO SHUT OFF THE LIGHT.

Napoleon Fixing Up An Interesting Fight.

The Council and the Electric Company at Loggerheads, With No Prospect of a Settlement.

Napoleon, Dec. 9.—(Special)—Napoleon is having trouble with her electric light plant that bids fair to discount Toledo's gas dilemma.

The contract with the present company expired the 22d of November, but owing to a neglect of the municipal legislators to advertise for bids for a new contract, the company verbally agreed to continue service until definite action.

At a meeting following the expiration of the contract the council appointed a committee to confer with the company and report that official action might be taken that would relieve the council of its dilemma.

The committee reported last evening to the council that the company would light the city for three months longer at the old rate.

The council in turn made the company a proposition in which it agreed to pay at the rate of $100 a light.

Refusing to accept the proposition, the company signified its intention to shut down at the end of the month. The council retaliated by refusing to pay the old rate for the balance of the month, which has 15 days yet to run. With this unsatisfactory conclusion the council adjourned.

To a Bee this morning the electric light company's agent stated that it will continue until the end of the month and collect the pay, at the old rate, if necessary, through process of law.

Both council and company are equally determined and the outcome is looked forward to with much interest.

Frank Hall was brought before Judge Donnelly yesterday, charged with criminally slandering Mrs. James Shay. He plead guilty and was sentenced to 10 days in the Toledo stoneyard.

Thomas and John Lathan were also arraigned before the judge on a charge of theft. Their plea was guilty. Thomas received $20 and John 60 days' labor in the stoneyard.

All three prisoners were conveyed to their temporary haven of hammers and stone this morning by the sheriff.

SICK ROOM DON'TS.

Don't rock your chair incessantly.

Don't stay so long as to tire the patient.

Don't shut the register with a clashing sound.

Don't come into the room with wet clothing on.

Don't talk about sickness or other disagreeable subjects.

Don't kiss the patient if you have just come out of the cold.

Don't let the bureau knobs fall heavily or bang the doors.

Don't sit where the patient must change her position to look at you.

Don't play with anything in your hands or anything affixed to the furniture.

Don't talk so fast that it is a strain on the patient's nerves to understand all you say.

Don't sit by the side of the patient, for she can't look at you without straining her neck.

Don't, if there is already another person in the room, sit so that the patient will have to be constantly turning her head to look from one to the other.—Young Ladies' Bazar.

IN PRAISE OF COOL WEATHER.

Ah, this is the wine of the gods. This is the weather to make the blood brighten up the furnace fires of the inner mechanism. A special vintage, kept on ice and served in cut glass! A flagon of champagne with a diamond seal and a bead like the dew that flecks a crimson rose! When I hear folks complaining of this sort of weather I want to ask them what they could do for us should the clerk of the weather abdicate in their behalf. Warm tea in place of the wine with the diamond seal, and a pendent of India rubber, jeweled, in place of the flashing brilliants of these inimitable days!—Chicago Herald.

One never knows where poison may lurk. A Bay City, Mich., family were taken with alarming symptoms after eating a quantity of English walnuts. The physician called, said that they had been poisoned with minute particles of prussic acid, which had formed in the kernels.

THE AGE OF MUSCLE.

This is it undoubtedly. Never before in the history of the race did the cultivation of muscle receive such universal attention and encouragement. Even the gentler sex practices every branch of calisthenics affected by the trousered gender. This, of course, is well, for exercise is an essential of health. But to the feeble, the nervous and the dyspeptic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters affords a guaranty of primal vigor upon which a superstructure of muscularity may advantageously be built. Most genial and speedy of tonics, it is also the most thorough of regulators, entirely rectifying errors of digestion and billious secretion, and promoting a healthy habit of body. It conquers and prevents intermittent and bilious remittent fever, rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble. The aged, infirm and convalescing derive immeasurable benefit from its use; it imparts a hearty relish for food and overcomes insomnia.

IN JAPAN.

The Marked Changes in Governmental Methods.

The Visit of Commodore Perry and His Fleet in 1853, Was the Beginning of These Changes.

If it cannot be said that Commodore Perry was the cause of the fundamental changes in Japan, it is certain that his visit to that country gave the first impulse to those changes. When the four men-of-war which he commanded dropped anchor in the Bay of Yedo, in 1853, the political condition of Japan was wholly unknown in both Europe and America. The sovereign of the country, who bore the title of Mikado, was revered and worshipped as a god, and thought to be descended from gods. Great as was the reverence paid him, however, he had no power. He lived a virtual prisoner at Kioto, while the government was carried on by a potentate, bearing the title of the Shogun, who lived at Yedo, descended from an ancestor who more than two hundred years before had usurped the power of the emperor. For these two centuries the emperors of Japan had been mere puppets and figureheads, treated with servility, but having no say as to what should be done by him who was the real emperor. The Shogun, however, was far from being an absolute ruler. There stood behind him a powerful feudal nobility, among which the land was partitioned. This nobility was by no means unanimous in supporting the Shogun, and it was vitally important for him to keep the richest and most influential nobles on his side. There was thus in Japan two parties, the Shoguns and the Mikados, the success of one of which meant the extinction of the other.

With matters in this condition, the arrival of Perry threw the country into a state of consternation. The court of Kioto was in favor of excluding the foreigners. The court of Yedo was in favor of an opposite course, not from any love for the foreigners, but because it was seen that resistance would be useless. It was with the officials of the Shogun alone that Perry came in contact, he not being aware of the existence of such a personage as the Mikado. The views of the Shogun prevailed, and in 1854 a treaty with the United States was signed by the Shogun, who for that occasion gave himself the bombastic title of Tycoon, in spite of the remonstrance of the emperor and his court. Other nations followed where the United States had shown the way, and in no long time treaties were concluded with Great Britain, France and other European countries.

The signing of those treaties brought to a crisis the long-pending contest between the rival parties in Japan. Here was furnished a well-founded pretext for the Imperialists taking arms against the Shogun. He had no right to make treaties with foreigners, and such an act, in the eyes of the Imperialists, was heinous treason. The country became greatly disturbed, and the disturbance lasted until 1867, when the Shogun was driven into resigning his authority, the emperor obtaining the power to which he was entitled. As one result of this the emperor removed from Kioto to Yedo, the name of which was changed to Tokio, meaning the eastern capital. Another result was the formation of a deliberative assembly called the Kogisho. This assembly lasted but a year, but its dissolution was followed by a still more important event, the abolition of feudalism. The most surprising thing about this, at first glance, is that the nobles voluntarily consented to that abolition, and offered their fiefs to the emperor. The fact is, however, that feudalism, long before its fall, had been an empty shell. Its leaders, the daimios of provinces, were, with few exceptions, men of no commanding importance. The real power in each class lay in the hands of able men of inferior rank, who ruled their masters. From these men came the then advisers of the emperor. Their chief object was the thorough unification of Japan. Feudalism was an obstacle in the way of that unification and had, therefore, to resign or submit to be swept away.

Notwithstanding the short life of the Kogisho, the representative idea grew in Japan, and its growth was facilitated by the introduction of the telegraph, the postal system, railways, coasting steamers, educational institutions and newspapers. Hundreds of students went abroad yearly, and returning, powerfully influenced the destiny of their country.

All these influences on top of the overthrow of feudalism had a great effect on the nation. Its thoughts, customs and habits were unified. There was a marked growth of common sentiment, common manner, common interest among the people, together with a love of peace and order.

By 1878 the government was persuaded that the time for popular institutions was fast approaching. Thereupon, as a preparation for a national assembly, local assemblies were established. These local assemblies have not only been good training schools for popular government, but have also proved reasonably successful.

The gulf between absolute government and popular government was thus widened more and more. The popular tide raised by these local assemblies swelled in volume year by year. Towards the close of the year 1881 the emperor, by proclamation, promised that a parliament should be established in 1890. In that year accordingly the promise was fulfilled.—The constitutional development of Japan by Prof. Toyokichi Iyenaga, Ph. D., of Tokio, epitomised in the Literay Digest.

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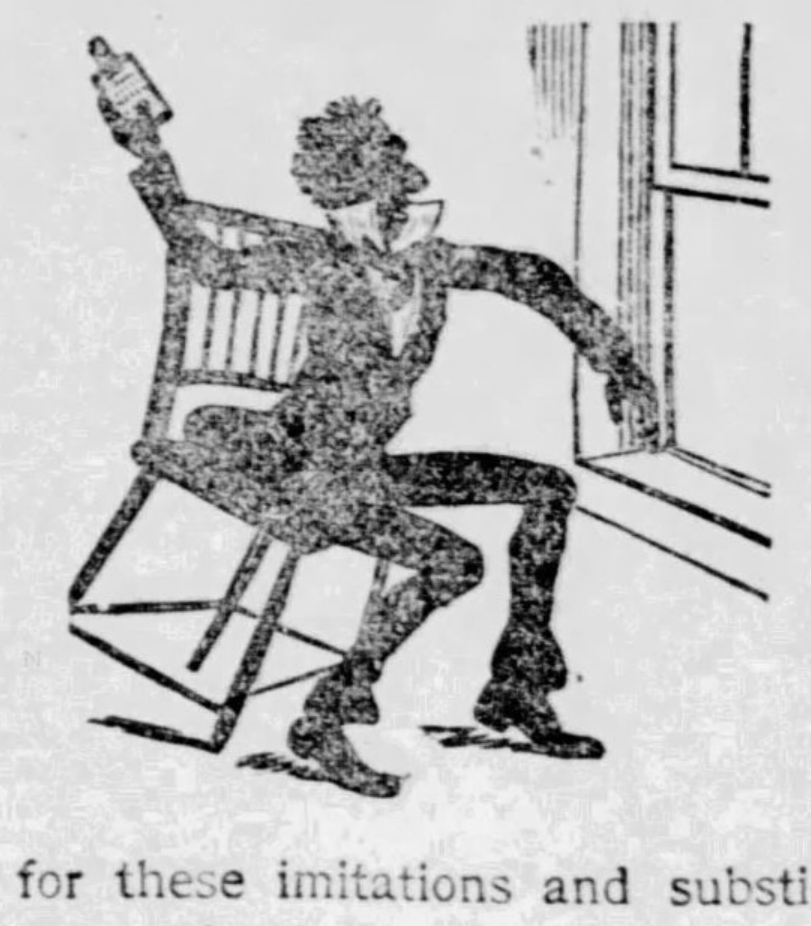

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Late of Cincinnati, Ohio, has permanently located in Toledo, Ohio. The doctor comes to us highly recommended, he being a graduate of two of the best medical colleges in the United States with a large hospital experience besides an extensive private practice of several years.

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Brewers of Genuine
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For reliable information regarding best and cheapest lands in Southern California, adjoining Riverside, call on or address R. C. CLINE, 308 Madison street, Toledo, O.

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Small weak organs Enlarged. Free Remedy. A victim of youthful errors causing Emissions, lack of vigor and development, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, etc., will gladly send (sealed) *Free* to all sufferers a recipe that cured him after all other remedies failed. Address with stamp, L. A. BRADLEY, Grocer, Battle Creek, Mich.

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To any person making a purchase of us that can guess the nearest to the number of hours that one of these watches will run after winding six turns, will be presented with a watch free for a Christmas gift.

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An immense assortment of Gold Watches, Silverware, Lover's Rings and Lockets. Our stock of Diamonds has been carefully selected and our prices are as low as first-class goods can be sold for. It will pay you to examine them.

W. E. CAWOOD, TOLEDO, OHIO,

IN TRADING CIRCLES

Both at Our Home and Abroad.

Wheat Quotations fo. the Day—Price Current for Produce and Other Articles

Beerbohm's London "Corn Trade List" of Nov. 28.—England.—There is more confident feeling in the wheat trade to-day, and generally speaking more disposition to buy, partly owing to the fact that the continent is absorbing a considerable number of the Russian cargoes afloat, several of which, it is reported, has been ordered from Gibraltar to Marseilles and other Mediterranean markets, which are largely dependent on Russia for their wheat supplies. It is, in fact, rumored that ten cargoes have been thus diverted within the last two days, and that of the sixty steamers nominally afloat for the U. K. for orders with Russian wheat, 30 have been disposed of, mainly for the continent.

The weather has been rather more favorable for sowing operations during the past week, but this work is still in arrears, and it is quite possible that the usual area will not be seeded. With regard to the offers of new wheat, they have somewhat increased, but the total is still below that of previous years; and in the opinion of many leading farmers, the northeast winds of March will have to be awaited before many of the wheat stacks will be dry enough to be threshed. If it were not for the fact that much of the wheat cannot be threshed in its present state, there is little doubt that the comparatively good prices obtainable during the past few weeks, viz., 42s to 46s for good wheats, would have brought it to market.

In France, sowing in the northern section is not expected to be finished before the middle of December, which is unusually late, in other parts of the country, however, farmers seem to be satisfied with the outlook.

In Germany, too, the prospects are favorable on the whole; but in Hungary, Roumania and South Russia there is little or no improvement, and it may be taken for granted that the area sown with winter wheat and rye in those countries is decidedly below the average. Even more important is the report from America regarding the start of the new winter wheat crop, which is described as very unpromising.

In South Australia, according to a cable received at the end of last week, the average yield is not likely to exceed five bushels per acre, a fair average being between eight and nine bushels per acre. From Victoria and New Zealand the reports are more promising in character. Little is known for certain regarding the Argentine crop, which, according to some reports, promises excellent results, but according to others is barely an average.

Visible Supply of Grain in Store.

Saturday p. m., Dec. 5, 1891.

	Wheat bus.	Corn bus.	Oats bus.
New York...	7434045	230213	1289061
" afloat	664000	......	......
Albany.....	......	3400	4290
Buffalo.....	3280432	99050	157256
" afloat	......	......	......
Chicago.....	7542333	444968	660083
Milwaukee..	286877	......	7402
Duluth.....	3098322	......	......
" afloat	260991	......	......
Toledo......	1491229	87994	130342
Detroit.....	753099	8485	23141
Oswego.....	35000	......	......
St. Louis....	2766471	101128	71704
" afloat	33600	......	......
Cincinnati...	21000	......	......
Boston......	139325	78887	31634
Toronto.....	53624	......	1950
Montreal....	281599	......	86966
Philadelphia.	429273	103165	559646
Peoria......	8916	166651	184871
Indianapolis.	48856	5065	188481
Kansas City.	961698	95671	178963
Baltimore...	2088497	138493	130642
Minneapolis..	6923324	1855	1724
Mississippi R	......	......	......
On Lakes...	2891609	661733	55000
On Canal...	184000	......	......
Total....	41653124	2226758	3755066
Increase....	......	......	......
Decrease....	1612504	399572	382411

London wheat market slow, but steady; corn firm. Liverpool wheat dull, but steady; corn dull.

The receipts of wheat at seven principal western points to-day are 805,812 bu. compared with 514,666 bu. on the same day last year.

The stocks of grain in private elevators at Chicago are reported at 2,016,000 bu. wheat, 719,000 bu. oats, 65,000 bu. rye, 225,000 bu. barley and 5,000 bu. flax seed. The stock of wheat in public and private elevators is 9,500,000 bu., oats 1,370,000., rye 497,000 bu., barley 366,000 bu. and flax seed 2,564,600 bu.

The Minneapolis Market Record reports the stocks of wheat in Oregon, Washington and Idaho at 6,495,000 bu on December 1, against 6,960,000 bu on November 1—a decrease of 465,000 bu. the surplus wheat has been freely marketed—not exceeding 10 per cent of the surplus remaining in the farmers' hands.

The shipments of grain from Chicago by lake for the season was 101,395,312 bu, divided as follows: Wheat, 31,060,455 bu; corn, 39,782,886 bu; oats, 17,465,975 bu; flax seed, 6,074,214 bu; rye, 5,443,182 bu; barley, 1,568,500 bu. The average price of transporting grain from Chicago to Buffalo was between 2c and 2 1-4c.

Toledo, Dec. 9, 1891.

Received.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
New York	346,750	142,600	167,075
Baltimore	77,830	38,844	....
Philadelphia ...	18,841	24,833	54,371
Boston	24,746	68,959	27,080
Toledo	16,825	30,045	2,000
Chicago	249,335	258,260	219,264
Milwaukee	80,733	8,120	50,000
St. Louis	58,000	103,000	22,000
Detroit	10,424	5,735	3,964
Duluth	194,565	....	....
Minneapolis ...	195,930	....	....

Shipped.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
New York	240,779	28,815	41,435
Baltimore	....	20,816	....
Philadelphia ...	17,981	4,733	19,856
Boston	....	....	8,654
Toledo	....	60,088	....
Chicago	90,787	406,390	201,026
Milwaukee	16,500	....	7,000
St. Louis	51,000	139,000	17,000
Detroit	....	9,480	....
Duluth	1,749	....	....
Minneapolis	85,800	....	....

Seed Market.

London, Nov. 23.—There has been a fair amount of activity in the market for clover seeds the last week, and prices of red, white and alsike have an upward tendency.

Paris, Nov. 25.—Clover seed is active and prices are firm. Lucerne is unaltered.

Call Board, 10:00 a. m. To-Day.

No. 2 red soft—S. May—Sales 13,000 bu $1 03.

Clover seed—S. February—Sales 250 bags $5 45.

The receipts of wheat to-day at seven principal western points are 291,146 bu in excess of the corresponding Wednesday in 1890.

The export clearances yesterday at four Atlantic ports were 258,760 bu of wheat, and flour to an aggregate of 635,000 bu. The exports of corn were 52,364 bu, and afloat 69,945 bu.

English markets as reported herein are dull, but not quotably lower for wheat and corn.

The Crop Situation.

We are infected to a slight degree with superstition. We know very well from personal observation, correspondence and reading, that our crop is weak and backward and the acreage decreased. We know that it is not in a condition to stand severe adversity, but we believe it is improving daily, and that if this adversity does not come upon it we shall have a fair crop, Dodge or no Dodge, Prime or no Prime. Our superstition comes to our rescue in the belief that the crop will be a fair one. The traders will kill it repeatedly, before July next, but it is a tough plant, and may be equal to its vicissitudes.

In afflicted Russia the crop prospects are again very unpromising. See Beerbohm herein. Russia is our great exporting competitor and her production influences our prices.

The wheat markets on this side were a little weak at the opening, and declined, but afterwards gained strength and advanced with rather active fluctuations between narrow limits. It is, just now, a question between long and shorts. The former are seeking to make the latter sorrowful by taking in their sales at a loss. Bradstreets gives a statement of the visible wheat. It makes a decrease in wheat 735,000 bu., corn 744,000 bu. Oats increased 99,000. On the Pacific coast wheat decreased 783,000 bu.

December corn is now the exciting deal, and the shorts in it are being awfully punished. The price of December has its influence on other futures, and all have been higher.

Our thoughts about the markets for the future are very precious—to us. They are worth as much as those of other people, perhaps. It seems to us, that when the deadlock in transportation is loosened, and grain begins to move again as wanted by those who want to buy and sell promptly, that prices will be better. The man talks rot who says there is no demand. Toledo wheat in New York to-day outsells January unmixed No. 2 by 2c bu.

When we can get cars we shall have a good demand for wheat and corn. Be of good cheer.

English wheat markets close: London shade higher. Liverpool unchanged. Berlin lower.

After frequent fluctuations wheat closes lower than yesterday. In New York December closed 1-4c and May 5-8c lower; December corn 1-2c higher and May 1-4c lower. December oats 3-8c lower.

In Chicago December wheat closed 1-2c and May 5-8c lower. December corn sold up to 60c and closed at 53 1-2c, a gain of 5c. May closed 1-8c lower; December oats 3-8c higher.

In Toledo.—We have had a fair day's trade in wheat futures without new incidents of any note. Opening prices for May were 3-8c lower; advanced 1-2c to $1.03 7-8 and closed at $1.02 7-8, a loss of 3-4c; January sold at 97 3-4c up to 98 1-2c, and closed at 98c. On the call May sold at $1.03.

Cash wheat was in moderate demand only; No. 2 soft sold at 96c to 97c and closed at 96 1-2c, a loss of 1-4c; No. 3 soft at 92 1-2c; rejected No. 2 at 77 1-2c; No. 1 white at 95c; No. 2 at 93 1-2c; after 'change at 93c.

Corn was active; No. 2 at 49c, January at 46 3-8c to 46 1-2c, No. 2 at 42c to 41 3-4c, closing at 42c. Nothing in oats; No. 2 worth 34c. Rye, No. 2 soft at 92c, No. 3 at 88c to 89c.

Cloverseed was firm and steady and fairly active; prime for cash $5.35, December $5.35, January $5.35, March $5.45 to $5.47 1-2, No. 2 at $5.20.

Markets by Telegraph.

London, Dec. 9.—1 p. m.—Wheat cargoes off coast at opening, quiet and steady; maize nothing offering. Wheat cargoes on passage and for shipment, firm, but little doing; maize firm.

Mark Lane.—Wheat at opening, slow; maize firm. English country markets quiet, French rather easier.

Liverpool, Dec. 9.—1 p. m.—Wheat market steady; demand poor, holders offer moderately. American mixed corn quiet, demand poor. Wheat and corn off coast demand poor.

New York, Dec. 9.—Money 3 per cent. Exchange steady; posted rates, 482 1-2@485; actual rates, 481 1-4 for 60 days and 484 1-4 for demand.

Governments steady; currency, 6s, 108 1-2 bid; 4s, coup. 117 1-2 bid; extended 2s, registered, 100 bid.

The sales of stock during the morning's trading to-day amounted to 138,000 shares. The principal dealings were in Nor. Pac., Can. Sou. and the other Vanderbilts, Ches. & Ohio, Nickel Plate, Omaha, M. L. S. & W. pfd., Northwest and Rock Island. The opening was firm with prices 1-8 to 3-8 per cent. higher, but this advance induced some selling and a reaction resulted.

Subsequently the Vanderbilts began to advance and the market hardened. Prices went steadily up during the remainder of the hour. At 11 o'clock the advance ranged from 1-8 to 1 1-8 per cent., the latter in M. L. S. & W. pfd., which was very strong. M. L. S & W. pfd and Pittsburg & Western pfd were the features of the second hour. Under their lead prices further improved and at noon the advance ranged from 1-8 to 3 per cent., the latter in Pittsburg & Western pfd. At this writing the market is dull and easier.

New York, Dec. 9.—Flour fairly active and steady; city mill extra, $5 25 for West Indies; Minnesota extra, $3 65@5 60; superfine, $3 25@3 90. Wheat opened weak and 3-8c lower, but subsequently strengthened and advanced 7-8c; No. 2 red winter cash, $1 08 1-2@1 08 3-4; December, $1 06 3-4; January, $1 08; February, $1 09 1-8. Corn opened strong and continued strong throughout the morning. At noon prices were up 1 1-2c; No. 2 mixed cash, 68c; December, 66c; January, 57 1-2c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed cash, 42 1-2@42 3-4c; December, 41 7-8c; January, 40 7-8c. Rye more active and easier; $1 03 1-2@1 04 1-2 for the whole range. Barley in light request; No. 2 Milwaukee, 73@74c. Molasses steady; New Orleans new crop, 30@38c. Sugar refined quiet; cutloaf and crushed, 5 1-8c; granulated, 4 3-8@4 1-2c; mould A, 4 1-2c. Coffee steady; fair rio cargoes, 16 1-8c. Rice nominal. Pork quiet; new mess, $9 75@$10 75. Lard quiet; January, $6 50; February, $6 60. Butter steady; western extra, 29@29 1-2c. Cheese dull; Ohio factory flat, 8@9c. Eggs dull and in the buyers favor; western fresh, 27@27 1-2c. Turpentine dull at 33 1-4@33 3-4c. Rosin quiet; strained to good, $1 35@1 40. Tallow steady; prime city, 4 5-8c. Petroleum nominal. Freights dull but steady.

Chicago, Dec. 9.—Opening—Wheat—December, 92 1-4c; May, 98 3-4c. Corn—December, 48 5-8@48 3-4c; January, 44 3-8c; May, 43 3-4c. Oats—January, 32 1-8c; May, 33 1-4c. Pork—January, $11 12 1-2; May, $11 62 1-2. Lard—January, $6 15; May, $6 52 1-2. Ribs—January, $5 52 1-2; May, $5 90.

Chicago, Dec. 9.—Close—Wheat—December, 92 1-8c; May, 98 1-2c. Corn—December, 54c; January, 44 5-8c; May, 43 5-8c. Oats—December, 33c; January, 32 1-2c; May, 33 3-8c. Pork—December, $8.35; January, $11.07 1-2; May, $11.15. Lard—January, $6.12 1-2; May, $6.50@6.52 1-2. Ribs—January, $5.47 1-2; May, $5.85.

Detroit, Dec. 9.—Close—Wheat—No. 2 red cash, 96c; December, 96c; May, $1.03; No. 1 white cash, 95c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 50 1-2c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 34 1-2c.

PRICES CURRENT.

Poultry—Springers, 7c per lb; old, 6c per lb; ducks, spring, 7c per lb; geese, $3 00@4 00.

Quail—$1 25@1 50 doz.

Partridge—75c to $1 00 per pair.

Rabbits—$1 25@1 50 doz.

Provisions—Pork, dull, 50c lower; mess, $12 00 per bbl; short, $12 50; clea, $14 00; short clear, $14 50. Hams, $18 lb and over, 11c; 15 lbs. average, 11 1-2c; 12 lbs and under, 12c. Shoulders, 8c. Breakfast bacon, clear, 10c; rib, 10c. Smoked beef, 10c. Lard—Kettle rendered, 8c; by barrel, 8 1-2c; 50 lb tin kettle lard, 8 1-2c; refined, 6 3-4c; 50 lb tins, 7c. Bacon sides, 8c. Bologna, 6c. Barrel meats dull and a little lower at times. Market was very strong.

Butter—Gathered creams, 25c; fancy Ohio creamery, 26c; fancy northwestern creamery, 27@28c; fancy dairy, 20@21c; prime to choice, 14@16c; medium, 10@12c; common, 7@8c per pound; butter in active demand.

Calves—Choice, 6 1-2c; medium, 6c per pound.

Tallow—City, 4c per lb; country, 4 3-4c.

Wool—Unwashed—Medium clothing, 18@23c per lb; combing and delaine, 24@25c; quarter blood, 23@24c; fine merino, 18@19c; burry and cots, 12@15c. Fleece-washed—Medium clothing, 27@30c; combing and delaine, 30@31c; fine merino, X and XX, 28@29c; burry and cots, 18@20c. Tub-washed—30@35c; pulled, 25@29c.

Grapes—Catawba, 20c; 5-lb baskets.

Peaches—$2 50@3 50.

Oranges—Florida, $2 00@2 50 per box.

Lemons—$3 75@4 75 box.

Pears—Large, 50@75c per bushel.

Peppers—40c per bushel.

Apples—Spy's, $2 25; Baldwins, $2 25; Greenings, $2 00; King Apples, $3 00@3 25; Pippins, $2 25@2 50.

Celery—30c per dozen.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 35c per bu. Sweet potatoes, Delawares, $1 00@1 25 per bbl; Jersey, $3 00@3 25 per bbl; Cabbage, home grown, 35c per bbl. Onions, home grown, 75c per bu. Squash, $1 00 per doz. These are growers' prices obtained at the market.

Eggs—Quiet but scarce and firm at 22c per dozen.

Hay—Choice timothy, $12 00@12 50; No. 2 do, $10 00@11 00; mixed, $9 00@10 00. Straw, $6 00@7 00.

Seeds—German millet, $1 15 from store; Hungarian and common millet, 85c@$1 00 from store; flaxseed, $1 15@1 25 per bu on arrival.

Millfeed—Bran, $17 00 in bulk on track; shipstuff, $18 00; middlings, $23 00 and $1 00 more in bags.

Flour—Spring patent, $6 00; spring family, $5 75@$6 00; winter patent, $5 50; fancy, $5 50@6 00; winter family, $5 50@6 00; extra, $3 75@4 50; low grade, $4 00; northwestern rye, $5 75@6 00 per bbl.

Salt—85c per Mich bbl; eastern, $1 25 per bbl; Michigan, on track, 75c.

Beans—New York marrows, $2 50@2 60; navy and medium, $1 75@2 00 per bu; western, $2 00@2 25.

Maple Sweets—Syrup, pure, 90c@1 00 per gallon; manufactured, 65@75c; sugar, fairly active for all grades. Molasses firm; centrifugal, 18@25c per gallon; open kettle, 30@45c; syrup, 27@35c. Rice firm; fair to choice Louisiana, 5 1-4@6 1-2c per pound; Japan, 5 1-2@6c. The foregoing are wholesale, not jobbing prices, which are fractionally higher.

Sorghum—Medium to choice, 34@36c per gallon. Market dull.

Dried Fruit—Apples, 4@5c per lb; evaporated, 7@8c; peaches, 7@8. Market dull.

Cheese—New York full cream, 11@12c; Michigan full cream, 10 1-2@11c; Young America, 9@10c; fancy Schweitzer, 14 1-2@15c; twins, 11 1-2@12c per pound. Stocks are light and the market is firm.

Fish—Mackerel, No. 1 large shore, per bbl, $28 00@30 00; No. 1 shore, $26 00@27 00; No. 1 medium, $20 00@21 00; No. 2 shore, $17 50@18 50. White fish, No. 1, per half bbl, $7 50; No. 2, $5 00@5 25. Lake herring, $3 00 per half bbl; No. box herring, 25c per box. Very quiet.

Oils—Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana standard car lots, 6 1-2c; water white 150 headlight, 8 5-8c; lard oil, 52@53c; linseed oil, 54@56c.

Turpentine—Dull at 39@40c per gal.

Feathers—Prime live white geese, 43c and scarce; old and mixed, 38@40c per pound on arrival. Market firm.

Hops—New York, 30@33c; western, 28@33c; foreign, 60c per lb.

Peanuts—Farmers' rough, 3@3 1-4c per lb; do screened, 3 1-4@3 1-2c; recleaned and hand-picked, 3 1-2@4 1-4c.

Hickory Nuts—$1 25@1 50 per bu.

Groceries—Coffee, common, 17c; ordinary, 18@18 1-2c; low fair, 19@19 1-2c; fair, 20 3-4@21c; prime, 21 1-2c; choice, 21 3-4@22c; yellow, 23@24c; Caracas, 23@24 1-2c; Javas, 27@30c; Mochas, 27@30c. Sugars strong; cutloaf, 5 3-8c; powdered, 4 7-8c; granulated, 4 3-8c; confectioner's A, 4 1-4c; mould A, 4 1-2c; off A, 4@4 1-8c; extra C, 3 7-8c; yellows, 3 1-2@3 3-4c. Demand fairly active for all grades. Molasses firm; centrifugal, 18@25c per gallon; open kettle, 30@45c; syrup, 27@35c. Rice firm; fair to choice Louisiana, 5 1-4@6 1-2c per pound; Japan, 5 1-2@6c. The foregoing are wholesale, not jobbing prices, which are fractionally higher.

Dry Goods.

Prints—Allen's fancies, 5c; Allen's pinks, prints, 6c; Allen's robes, 6c; Allen's staples, 5c; American shirtings, 3 3-4c; American indigos, 5 1-4c; Arnold B indigoes, 10c; Arnold C indigoes, 8 1-2c; Arnold Gold Seal, 10c; Berlin solids, 5 1-4c; Charter Oak fancies, 4c; Cocheco fancies, 5 3-4c; Hartel fancies, 5c; Lodi fancies, 4c; Merrimack fancies, 5 3-4c; Merrimack pinks, 6 1-2c; Merrimack tartan reds, 6 1-2c; Merrimack cretonnes, 11 1-4c; Pacific fancies, 5 3-4c; Pacific mournings, 5 3-4c; Simpson mournings, 5 3-4c; Simpson silver greys, 5 3-4c; Simpson zephyrs, 5 3-4c; Washington X oil reds, 8c; Martha Washington oil reds, 7c; Melrose oil reds, 6c; oil green, black and orange, 6 1-2c; Windsor fancies, 5 3-4c.

Ginghams—Amoskeag checks, 7c; Amoskeag teazel cloth, 10 1-2c; Amoskeag A F C 10 1-2c; Criterion cloth, 10 1-2c; Everett classics, 18 -2c; Lancaster, 7c; Normandie, 8c; Renfrew dress, 8 1-2c; Renfrew novelties, 10 1-2c.

Cambrics—Kid cambrics, 3 3-4c; XXXX selisias, 12 1-2c; XXX silesias, 10c; XX silesias, 8c; Conestoga sateens, 6 1-2c; Victoria sateens, 7 1-2c.

Brown Sheetings—Great Falls E, 7c; Piedmont, 6 1-2c; De Witt W W, 6c; North Star L L, 5 3-4c; Norwood XX, 5 3-4c; Lawrence L L, 5 1-4c; Indian Queen, 5 1-4c; Diamond B, 5 1-4c; Household L L, 5 1-2c; Windsor H, 4 3-4c; Henderson A, 5 1-2c; Henderson C, 4 1-2c; Elberon L L, 5 1-4c; Constitution, 4-4, 6 3-4c; Constitution 9-8, 7 1-2c; Lawrence 9-8, 6 1-2c; Dwight Star, 7c; Atlas O X R, 7c; Cambria, 6c; Good Name, 6c; New-Market B, 5c; Scotia O M, 5c; Great Falls, N, 4 3-4c; Household G G, 5 1-2c; Niobe R, 5 1-2c; Grafton A, 4c; Burlington A, 4c; National, 3 1-4c; Wassuc, 3 3-4c; Tennis, 4c; Boston 9 4, 20c; Boston 10-4, 22 1-2c; Columbian Tower sheetings, 20c.

Blenched Sheetings—Sunlight, 4c; Middlesex B B, 5c; Oak View, 6c; Harvest E, 6 1-2c; Golden Rod, 7c; Senator, 7 1-4c; Pennant, 7 1-2d; Fearless, 7c; Fearless, half bleached, 7c; Lawrence, 7c; Rosalind, 7 3-4c; Fauntleroy, 8 1-4c; Lonsdale, 8 1-4c; Fruit 4-4, 8 1-2c; Silver Queen, 8 3-4c; Ellerslie Cambric, 8 3-4c; Lonsdale Cambric, 10c; Boston 9-4, 22 1-2c; Boston 10-4, 25c; Newmarket, 42 inch, 10c; Newmarket, 45 inch, 11c; Pepperell 6-4, 15c.

Shirtings—Household checks, 8c; Coronet checks, 7 1-2c; Sibley, 7 3-4c; Alabama, 6 3-4c; Eagle, 6 1-2c; Southern, 4 1-2@5 1-4c.

Denims—Andover, blue and brown, 12c; York, blue and brown, 12c; Everett, blue and brown, 12 1-2c; Everett, 8 ounce, 15c; Arazona, blue and brown, 10c; Mystic fancies, 12c; York fancies, 12 1-2c.

Tickings—Amoskeag A C A, 12 1-2c; Falls 32, 12 1-2c; White Horse B, 15c; White Horse 10, 6c; White Horse 30, 8c; White Horse 40, 10c; White Horse 50, 8c; White Horse 60, 9c; White Horse H C, 15c; Lewiston 30, plaid, 11 1-2c; Lewiston 30, stripe, 11 1-4c; Zephyrs, 17c; Royal, 6 3-4c.

QUAY ON BLAINE.

The Latter Can Have the Nomination if He Wants It.

Pittsburg, Dec. 9.—Senator Quay came up from Beaver last evening. In reply to the question: "Who will be the republican nominee for president?" the senator said: "I don't know. If Blaine wants the nomination he can have it. If his physical condition will permit, he will certainly be nominated."

"In your judgment, will Mr. Blaine be nominated?"

"Well, that depends entirely upon his health. He can be nominated if he desires."

ARE DISCUSSING US.

Chili Continues to Show Her Hatred for the United States.

London, Dec. 9.—A dispatch to the Times from Santiago de Chili to-day says that Minister Egan's insulting notes here, and inaccurate telegrams to Washington, have led to the proposal, in the finance committee, that the Chilian legation at Washington should be abandoned. The government strongly opposed the motion and it was defeated.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The Chilian minister had an audience with Secretary Blaine to-day, at which the matter of indemnity for the killing of the Baltimore's sailors was further discussed.

The Indian bureau has no advices of the reported outbreak of the Cheyennes, and does not credit the story.

The National Bar association began its fourth annual meeting here to-day. Charles Marshall, of Maryland, called the meeting to order. Reports of officers and committees were received.

THROCKMORTON'S TRIAL.

New York, Dec. 9.—The courtmartial to try Maj. Throckmorton on charges of issuing fraudulent pay vouchers was resumed to-day.

The major objected to the presence of Lieut. Loder as a member of the court on the ground of prejudice.

The latter acknowledged that he was prejudiced and was allowed to withdraw. On petition of the accused the hearing was adjourned to December 23.

FRANCE AND BRAZIL.

London, Dec. 9.—It is reported here that serious complications have arisen between France and Brazil. It is said that during the recent unpleasantness a number of Frenchmen (10 or 12) were killed by agents of ex-Marshall Deodoro Da Fonseca, recently dictator of Brazil. It is added that the French minister has been instructed to demand reparation from Brazil.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The republican caucus committee of the senate held a brief session before the meeting of the senate to-day for the purpose of assigning senators to places on the various committees. The matter was discussed until the senate met, but no definite schedule was decided upon.

MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

London, Dec. 9.—The Manchester ship canal directors have written the municipal authorities of Manchester saying that the complaints made by the latter body are inexplicable and that the canal directors do not oppose a more extended municipal control of the expenditures of money upon the canal works.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Boston, Dec. 9.—The directors of the Boston & Albany railroad have declared a dividend of $2 per share, payable on December 31.

Boston, Dec. 9.—Atchison gross earnings for November show an increase of $394,154.

SAYS THE CZAR.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 9.—During the course of a banquet yesterday at which the czar presided, in honor of the feast of St. George, he referred to the situation of affairs in Europe and said that he was greatly pleased with it because it was entirely of a pacific character.

SEC. FOSTER'S CONDITION.

Washington, Dec. 9.—Secretary Foster was reported still improving this morning. His temperature was normal and his appetite good and his early recovery is now confidently expected.

MADE AN ASSIGNMENT.

New York, Dec. 9.—D. C. Newell & Sons, dealers in lumber at Nineteenth street and North River, assigned to-day to Valentine Marsh without preferences.

INFLUENZA.

Berlin, Dec. 9.—It is reported that there have been 40,000 cases of influenza in this city during the past week. Thirty cases resulted fatally. People are in a state of panic owing to the spread of influenza.

TO SOBER HIM UP.

Chicago, Dec. 9.—It is reported here that John L. Sullivan is to take the bi-chloride of gold treatment.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to return our sincere thanks to the many friends and the Joan of Arc and St. Cecelias societies, who so kindly assisted us in our hour of trouble, and for the many beautiful floral offerings.

TRAVIS KELLY.
MRS. MARY C. LANE and Family.

AMONG THE PEOPLE.

Jottings of Personal Mention About the City,

Gleaned by Members of the Bee Staff—Socials and Small Parties at Different Homes.

Mr. Will Koelker is in Cincinnati.

Mrs. C. Hartz is on the sick list.

Mrs. Will Stackhouse returned from Tiffin to-day.

H. W. Philips, of Ogden, O., is in the city.

S. S. Canfield was out of the city yesterday.

Miss Kittie Powers will entertain this evening.

Mr. R. Lutz, of East Toledo, is on the sick list.

Mr. C. H. Moore, of Philadelphia, is in the city.

Mr. J. L. Flaherty will spend a week in the east.

Mrs. Anna McGraw is visiting Cincinnati friends.

Mrs. Homer T. Yaryan is entertaining this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Court left for a trip this morning.

The Foresters will give a ball at Clark's hall Friday night.

Mrs. W. C. Took, of Weston, O., is visiting Toledo friends.

Mr. Charles Stone, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Toledo friends.

Little Hazel Patterson has been on the sick list for the past week.

Mrs. E. A. Eighmy will be Mrs. Maud Dutton's guest Friday.

Mrs. G. O. Pugh, of Luckey, O., is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. B. Pike.

Mrs. W. C. Russell and daughter are visiting friends in North Dakota.

Miss Froehlich has accepted a position with Neel & Fluke during the holidays.

Mrs. J. D. Pease is seriously ill. Her many friends will learn this with regret.

Mrs. Lawreence Newman gave an elegantly appointed card party last evening.

Edward MacLane, of Chicago, and T. L. Emich, of Tiffin, are at the Hamilton.

Mrs. J. H. Myers, of Monroe street, who has been seriously ill, is convalescent.

Miss Pearl Wilson has returned from Defiance where she visited Mrs. C. P. Harley.

Mrs. Nellie Howard will spend Sunday with her sister, Mrs. R. H. Leadley, of Detroit.

Miss Grace Wilcox, of Maumee, is visiting Miss Gertie Gunn, of Collingwood avenue.

Mr. E. Crane and Mr. H. Barber, of East Toledo, will attend a party at Perrysburg to-night.

Mrs. Richard Thronson, of Racine, Wis., is the guest of Mrs. C. J. Holloway, of 366 Irving street.

Charles Baither, Frank Purney and Ed Wise will assist at Kapp's jewelry store during the holidays.

Mr. Dan Hobbins, of East Toledo, is in Sharon, Pa., where he was called by the illness of his brother.

The Misses Cad Clark and Lulu Homan, of Tiffin, are in the city to-day, the guests of Mrs. Will Stackhouse.

Mrs. James Dority and daughter, Luella, of New York, formerly of Toledo, are visiting Toledo friends.

Mr. Herbert Hartsel and Mr. C. R. Roode, of Coldwater, will assist Eggeman & Duguid during the holiday trade.

G. M. Woodward, Chicago; S. S. Stiffey, Columbus, and Warren P. Noble, Tiffin, are registered at the Boody.

Mr. Lee Beauchaine is spending a few days in Fremont, where he is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Shade, nee Eva Beauchaine.

There will be a social at the Third Street Methodist church, East Toledo, Friday evening, given by the Y. P. S. C. E.

Mrs. P. V. Heckler, of 514 Oakwood avenue, was serenaded last evening. The young men were invited in, and spent a pleasant evening.

The K. A. S. C. H Cooking club will give a dancing and card party at Miss Nettie Hubbard's, Jefferson street, the 18th of this month.

Mr. A. G. Halstead will leave for Atlanta, Ga., to-morrow, for his health. Mr. Halstead thinks of making the south his permanent home.

M. R. Brailey, with Bissell & Gorrill, was admitted to the bar yesterday and has the honor of standing among the highest on the examination.

The Ladies' Home Missionary society of St. Paul's M. E. church will give a tea at 6 o'clock this evening at Mrs. John Craig's, followed by a social.

Mr. and Mrs. Blacque Wilson were at home to a number of their friends yesterday afternoon and last evening, it being their first post-nuptial reception.

The following gentlemen belonging to the Lebanon, O., school board, are registered at the Boody: Messrs. T. H. Trost, T. H. Greeley, Chas. Enliss, J. H. Hood, G. W. Carey, W. S. Hinkle.

Hon. Godfrey Jaeger and wife, of Elmore, were in the city yesterday. Mr. Jaeger went to South Bend, Ind., on business for the Lake Shore road, and Mrs. Jaeger is visiting to-day with her sister, Mrs. Samuel Andrews, 624 Erie street.

Mr. William Martwick, of Stolberg & Parks, is in Chicago, where he will be married to Miss Abbott, of that place, to-morrow. Mr. and Mrs. Martwick will return to Toledo the last of the week, and will be at home, after December 17, at 718 Huron street.

A jolly dance was given at Mulcahy's hall last night by the Girls' Pleasure club. The evening proved to be a social and financial success. The following young men assisted the young ladies by acting as a committee on arrangements: W. H. Turner, William Oredorff, Ed. Barnum, Harry Kissinger, and Will Geberd.

WHAT THEOSOPHY IS.

Charlotte E. Woods, of Newham, England, a fellow of the Theosophical society, in reply to a question "What is Theosophy," answers that the spiritual yearnings of the present day which give rise to this question are, to a certain extent, an answer to it. They represent that element of the human mind which recognizes itself as a part of eternal truth, and seeks, by further knowledge, to discover its relation to the whole.

It is this knowledge—yearned for and sought by mankind in all stages of its history—that theosophy is offering to the world to-day; the knowledge of the soul, its nature, possibilities and ultimate attainments; of the universe in its manifold parts and differentiations; of That which we can only feel to be beyond knowledge, the Source, Life and Consummation of all things.

The ground thus covered by theosophy embraces the whole range of human inquiry. It rewards the most earnest searchings into the great trinity of mystery by indicating the true relation of the parts to the whole, and the lines along which this relation is effected. If theosophy is world-wide in its application, it is wide also in definition. The answer lies in the inner consciousness of all who seek it, for, in proportion to each man's spiritual receptivity, will theosophy be to him in its divinest significance. As a definition of its highest and most abstract side, we may speak of theosophy as the recognition and conscious growth of soul-life; the wisdom that comes of growth; the gradual unfolding and realization of the possibilities of being.

It is a looking into the nature of the self, and a reading, in that inner light, of the mystery which finds in the self the secret and spring of the universe.

Hence, the man who has realized the germs of a supernal existence has found the answer he seeks to the question, "What is Theosophy?" He has found the beginnings of himself, and theosophy is the recognition of that self in all its boundless potentialities.

The ceiling of the entrance hall of the Imperial Museum of Art at Vienna is covered with one immense painting by Munkacsy. The canvas on which this was painted was a single immense sheet, woven expressly for the purpose, and so large that a special building had to be constructed for the studio in which it was painted.

Liverpool is the largest shipping port in the world; then comes London, and then New York. New York stands second to London, however, as a general commercial city.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

The city is overrun with shoe men this week.

The cold wave helped the fur trade along, and seal skin sacques are right in it.

In the U. S. District court the syndicate oil case is grinding its slow length along.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew will have a special meeting in the Trinity church parlors at 8 o'clock this evening.

The case of the state against Fred Guettler, charged with grand larceny, is on hearing in Judge Harmon's court to-day.

A demurrer to the indictment was filed to-day in the common pleas court in the case of the State against Foster E. Simmons.

Council committees on streets, sidewalks, health, harbor and commerce and rules and by-laws are called to meet to-morrow night.

Harry Chapman reports to the police having lost his pocket book yesterday containing a small amount of money and a number of valuable papers.

The Law Enforcement society has merged into the Rest Day league. The work is practically the same, it being a combination of the two societies.

Marriage licenses were issued to-day to William J. Carroll and Edith E. Waffle; Gustavus G. Keip and Grace Yardon; William J. Dorcas and Arretta Wood.

In common pleas court to-day I. N. Humphrey, appointed to take depositions in the case of the State against Fred Guettler, was granted an allowance of $9.75 for services rendered.

The Ladies auxiliary, of East Toledo, held a meeting last night, to make plans for future work and make arrangements to serve a lunch for the Y. M. C. A.s, at their entertainment Saturday evening.

The jury in the case of the State against James Stump found the defendant guilty as charged in the second count of the indictment, and fixed the value of the property stolen at $75. The second charged him with larceny.

W. I. Greene, of Lambertville, Mich., while walking to Bartley's store on Summit street, slipped and fell to the sidewalk, breaking his leg just above the ankle. He was taken to Dr. Kalkopf's, where Dr. Stevens dressed the fracture.

The Toledo Republican club met last evening at its new headquarters, on Superior street, and W. H. Tucker was re-elected as president, and R. H. Adams secretary, with a full corps of directors. The club decided to attend the inauguration of Governor McKinley, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

SOME SPICY CURRENT TOPICS

Of Local and Neighborhood Interest.

Notes and Comments on Incidents Occurring Daily—Prepared for Readers Who are Hustled for Time.

SECURED THE CONTRACT.

Mr. Richard Kerlin, of this city, returned this morning from Celine, O., where he secured the contract for furnishing and constructing a $50,000 natural gas plant for the town. Dick is a hustler.

THE Y. M. C. B. A.

At the regular meeting of the Young Men's Catholic Benevolent association last evening officers for the ensuing year were placed in nomination. The death of a member, John Kennedy, was reported, and it was decided to attend in a body the funeral which takes place from St. Patrick's church Friday morning.

TWO SMALL FIRES.

A small fire started in the roof of Ames, Bonner & Company's factory about 5 o'clock this morning but was extinguished by the department with trifling loss. The fire was caused by sparks from the smokestack.

The department was called out about 8:40 last evening by a small fire in the frame building at 642 Bridge street, East Toledo, occupied by J. Banister. The loss here was also trifling.

THE CRIMINAL DOCKET.

The criminal docket in common pleas court is about cleaned up for this term. There are two cases to be tried yet, being the one against Lingher, for grand larceny, and Foster E. Simmons, charged with changing the date on a railroad ticket. Prosecutor Barber informed a Bee that the Haskell, Lewis and Genslein case would be continued until next term.

THEY ADOPTED THE REPORT.

Mr. Backus was not present at the special meeting of the gas trustees yesterday afternoon, and the report anent the giving out of alleged false information was unanimously adopted. The report appeared in yesterday's Bee.

Mr. Greene suggested that the manager be sent to the field to push the drilling of the wells. It was decided that both the manager and superintendent should go. After the transaction of some routine business, the meeting adjourned.

SUIT FOR $15,000.

In common pleas court to-day Carl Gourney sued the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway company to recover $15,000 damages for personal injury.

According to the petition on file Gourney was employed by the company to assist in unloading coal at the docks. While performing such duties a bucket containing over a ton of coal was overturned and the contents fell upon him, crushing and bruising him, causing permanent injury. He alleges that the bucket was defective and that the company was careless and negligent in maintaining the same.

EAST TOLEDO Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. of East Toledo met last night and made plans for an entertainment to be given Saturday evening by the senior class of the West Side branch. The board of managers held a lively meeting and discussed ways and means, trying to plan a way whereby the debt of the association could be lifted. It was decided to give entertainments and solicit from those gentlemen on the East Side who are interested in the work and who are willing to help the association along. The board of managers consists of Thomas R. Wickenden, president; T. Valentine, vice-president; H. Gross, treasurer; M. J. Riggs, D. F. Davies, John Quaif, H. C. Owen, and Dr. E. Scott. Mr. T. H. Rolley resigned and the vacancy has not been filled.

LAID DOWN FOR BRAKEMEN.

In the last batch of decisions handed down by the supreme court is one which will be of great interest to brakemen, as it fixes rules which in a measure bars them from securing damages. The decision was rendered in the appealed case of John W. Hendly against the Pittsburg & Lake Erie railroad company, which was a suit for damages sustained in coupling cars:

1. It is not negligence per se for a railroad company to adopt a device for coupling cars, not before in use on its road, without discarding those already in use by it, although the use of the two together may be more hazardous than would the use of either alone.

2. That the railroad company may exercise this right, is a risk incidental to the service of one who is engaged in coupling cars, and if the sole cause of an injury to one so engaged be the concurrent use of the two devices, it imposes no obligation on the railroad company to compensate him therefor.

Judgment reversed.

OCEAN MARINE.

New York, Dec. 9.—Arrived—Teutonic from Liverpool; Elbe from Bremen.

There are said to be more widows in New York city than in any other city in the world, London excepted. Paris comes third.

Fire-proof and time-proof books, with leaves and covers of sheets of asbestos, and printing in gold and silver letters, have been suggested.

The creature having the greatest number of distinct eyes is the chiton, a species of mollusc, in the shell of which has been found as many as 11,000 separate and distinct eyes!

GAVE THEM TO M'KINLEY.

Samuel D. Frew came to this country from Belfast, North Ireland, six years ago. He liked the American climate and the American people, but he could not endure American stockings. He longed for the comfortable home-knit hosiery of old Ireland. And so finally he wrote to his mother in Ireland to send him some stockings. She was glad to please her boy, and so she knitted six pairs of Irish stockings and sent them to her son.

But she didn't write about them, for she wanted them to be a surprise, and the first young Frew knew about the matter was when a bulky document arrived from the custom house. It was as follows:

Samuel D. Frew to the Morris European and American Express Company, custom house brokers and forwarding agents, Dr.:

To specific duty on one pound manufactured wool at 49 1-2 cents.....$	.50
To ad valorem duty on articles valued at $2 at 60 per cent..........	1.20
Reimbursements, charges and freight	.50
United States bonded storage and labor	.21
Cartage, shipping or delivery.........	.25
Postage, etc........................	.05
Custom house entries, etc........	.50
Total	$3.22

When Frew looked at the bill he thought the custom house was at fault, so he went home and hunted up a tariff book and figured out just what the tariff ought to be. Here is the way he made it:

Ad valorem duty on articles valued at $2 at 40 per cent.............$	.80
Specific duty on 1 pound manufactured wool at 35 cents...........	.35
Total	$1.15

Frew went back to the express office indignant at the thought of being so imposed upon and handed the clerk the bill as he made it out. The clerk looked at it and laughed. "Oh, that was under the old tariff bill," said he. "This other bill is made out according to Mr. McKinley's new tariff laws."

"You won't accept my bill, then?" said Frew.

"No," answered the official.

Frew thought a moment. Then he called the clerk aside and whispered confidentially:

"You tell that d—d McKinley that he can have my stockings."

The stockings are still at the custom house, and after the expiration of the required time they will be sold at public auction.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Trunks, bags and toy trunks for holidays, cheap at Birkencamp's, 608 Summit.

DIED.

KENNEDY—Dec. 8, 1891, at 2:30 p. m., John J. Kennedy, aged 23 years, at the residence of his parents, No. 402 Wisconsin street.

Funeral from St. Patrick's church, Friday at 9 a. m. 9dec2p

WYEK—At 4:15, Tuesday, Dec. 8th, 1891, at the residence of Peter Wyek, Jr., 1434 Broadway, age, 88 years.

Funeral Thursday morning at 9 o'clock at Perrysburg, Ohio. p

LATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAILORS WANTED IMMEDIATELY, who can talk good English; steady work. Plymouth Rock Pants Co., 603 Adams st. 9dec3

LOST—WATCH CHARM CONTAINING one photograph of an old gentleman; prized as a gift. A liberal reward for its return to the Finlay Brewing Co. 9dec3p

FOR SALE—STOCK GROCERIES—DOING good cash business; at a bargain; located on one of the best grocery streets in the city; no old stock. Address E. 83, care of Bee. 9dec6

WANTED—GOOD DELIVERY HORSE; must be tough, sound and cheap. Boston Variety Store, 323 Summit st. 9dec-tf

WANTED—BARBER, FIRST-CLASS, IMmediately; steady work. Apply at Clouse's, opposite New Bee Building, St. Clair st. 22

WANTED—A SITUATION BY SHOEmaker; good at repairing. Address E. 84, Bee office.

FOR RENT—TWO COTTAGES BEtween Collingwood avenue and Lenk. Enquire 553 Wisconsin, I. Wallen.

WANTED—BOARD BY A GENTLEMAN in private American family. Address E. 85, Bee office. 9dec3p

DON'T FAIL TO COME TO THE AUCtion sale of pictures, picture frames, etc., Thursday, Dec. 10, '91, at 724 Oak street. David Schafer.

FOR RENT—$9, POSSESSION NOW, this 2-story house with cellar, on Milburn ave.; well, cistern, natural gas. S. G. Van Buren, 3 Law Building. 9dec2

FOR RENT—ON LAWRENCE AVE., near Monroe street school, fine modern-built house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements. S. G. Van Buren, 3 Law Building. 9dec3

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD UNIMproved city property, the equity of $10,400; rent list, $1,400 yearly. S. G. Van Buren, 3 Law Building. 9dec2

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR FIRST CLASS city residence or business property, fine stock farm, 200 acres, Wood Co., 4 miles from city. S. G. Van Buren, 3 Law Building. 9dec2

WANTED—SITUATION IN BOARDING house or hotel; second work or light housework, for plain elderly people, or store work through holidays; capable. Call or address Miss M. Hamm, 615 Washington st. 22

LOST—LADY'S LEATHER PURSE ON Madison street, between Summit and 20th; contained small sum of money and R. R. ticket. Finder will please leave at Bee office and receive reward. 9dec2p

WHEELER OPERA HOUSE

Thursday and Friday, Dec. 10 and 11, Mr. Charles Frohman's Company of Players

ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME,

Wm. Gillette's Latest and Funniest Success.

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c and $1. Sale now open at Holmes'. Dec 12—Sol Smith Russell.

REMOVAL.

DR. A. T. KLINE, Dentist,

Formerly of BARBER & KLINE, has removed to

335 Superior Street,

Over Allen & Parkhurst's.

BRIDGE and CROWN WORK a SPECIALITY!

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

'PHONE 446.

UTICA - STANDARD FURNACES.

ESTIMATES carefully furnished.
CONTRACTS promptly executed.
RESULTS positively guaranteed.

R. G. BACON & CO,

Hardware and Stove Dealers.

504—MONROE ST—506

MEN ONLY REMEDY FREE Prompt Relief—Lasting Cure. I will send (sealed) free to any sufferer, prescription to enlarge small, weak parts and speedily cure Lost Manhood, Emissions, Varicocele and Impotency. New, Positive Remedy. CHAS. E. GAUS, Box 60, Marshall, Mich.

HARLEY'S

CHRISTMAS EVENTS!

To-day we begin a week's sale of some very large and desirable purchases of Holiday Goods, bought at fully ONE-THIRD LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES, including

Furs, Gloves, Capes, Robes, Muffs, Seal Caps, Etc.

Store open Evenings until Christmas.

Manufacturer's loss and our gain. We have secured from a leading manufacturer, who declines to let his name be known, nearly 2,000 Seal Plush and Cloth Garments and Children's Cloaks. We clean them out at our own prices. This is the opportunity of the season.

C. A. HARLEY & CO.

STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETINGS

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK for the election of directors, will be held at the banking house Tuesday, January 12, 1892. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock p. m.

J. M. SPENCER, Cashier.
Toledo, O., Dec. 1, 1891.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the SECOND NATIONAL BANK of Toledo, Ohio, for the election of directors, will be held at the banking office on Tuesday, January 12, 1892. Polls open from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

C. F. ADAMS, Cashier.
Toledo, O., Dec. 1, 1891.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the PRODUCE EXCHANGE SAFE DEPOSITE COMPANY will be held Tuesday, January 19, 1892, at 10 a. m., at room 26, Produce Exchange Safe Deposite Co. building.

F. B. SHOEMAKER, Secretary.
Toledo, O., Dec. 1, 1891.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the TOLEDO BEE COMPANY, will be held at their office in Toledo, Ohio, on Monday, January 4, 1892, at 4 p. m., for the annual election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

F. P. CHAPIN, Secretary.
Toledo, O., Dec. 1, 1891.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the LENK WINE COMPANY, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, Tuesday, January 12, 1892, from 10 to 11 o'clock a. m.

THEO. BECKMAN, Secretary.
Toledo, O., Dec. 1, 1891.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE PRESQUE ISLE COMPANY, for the election of directors and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Bee office on Monday, January 4, 1892, at 8 o'clock p. m.

F. P. CHAPIN, Secretary.
Toledo, O., Dec. 1, 1891.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the TOLEDO ELECTRIC COMPANY will be held at their office in Toledo, Monday, January 4, 1892, at 10 a. m., for the election of directors, and for such other business as may come before said meeting.

F. B. DODGE, Secretary.
Toledo, O., Dec. 1, 1891.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the TOLEDO CAR WHEEL AND FOUNDRY COMPANY, will be held at the office of said company in Toledo, O., on Monday, January 11, 1892, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

H. B. MILMINE, Secretary.
Toledo, O., Dec. 1, 1891.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the CENTRAL CHANDELIER COMPANY for the election of directors and the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them, will be held at the company's office Wednesday, February 11, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m.

F. B. DODGE, Secretary.
Toledo, O., Dec. 1, 1891.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of THE ROGERS CAR AXLE BOX COMPANY, at their office in Toledo, O., on Monday, January 11, 1892, at 5:00 p. m., for the annual election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

J. B. BREYMANN, Secretary.
Toledo, O., Dec. 1, 1891.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE BUCKEYE PAINT AND VARNISH COMPANY, for the election of directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner 15th and Lucas streets, Monday, January 11, 1892,.

PETER F. WHALEN, President.
Lewis Riebel, Secretary.
Toledo, O., Dec. 1, 1891.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the GENDRON IRON WHEEL COMPANY for the election of directors, will be held at the company's office Monday, January 4, 1892, at 7 o'clock p. m.

J. F. VOGEL, Secretary.
Toledo, O., Dec. 1, 1891.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the TOLEDO HOTEL COMPANY, will be held at the Boody house, Toledo, O., on Monday, January 11, 1892, at 3 p. m. for the annual election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

JOHN S. KOUNTZ, Secretary.
Toledo, O., Dec. 4, 1891.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the PHENIX COAL COMPANY will be held at their office in the new Bee building, on Monday, February 8, 1892, for the annual election of directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

C. F. REALS, Secretary.
Toledo, O., Dec. 1, 1891.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE ABNER L. BACKUS & SONS COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Toledo, Lucas county, Ohio, on Tuesday, the fifth (5th) day of January, A. D., 1892, between the hours of two (2) and four (4) o'clock p. m., for election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

D. E. PARSONS, Secretary.
Toledo, O., Dec. 1, 1891.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the KETCHAM NATIONAL BANK, for the election of directors, will be held at the Ketcham National Bank, Tuesday, January 12, 1892. Polls close at 3 p. m.

S. H. WARING, Cashier.
Toledo, O., Dec. 1, 1891.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK of Toledo, Ohio, for the election of directors, will be held at its banking house, Tuesday, January 12, 1892, at 2 p. m. Polls will be closed at 4 o'clock p. m.

CHAS. C. DOOLITTLE, Cashier.
Toledo, O., Dec. 1, 1891.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the MERCHANTS' AND CLERKS' SAVINGS BANK COMPANY, of Toledo, O., for the election of directors and such other business as may be presented, will be held at its office on Tuesday, January 12, 1892, at 2 p. m. Polls close at 3 p. m.

E. L. SCHOMBURG, Secretary.
O. S. Bond, President.
Toledo, O., Dec. 1, 1891.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the MAUMEE ROLLING MILL COMPANY, for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at their office in East Toledo, Tuesday January 12., 1892, at 3 p. m.

H. S. YOUNG, Secretary and Treasurer.
Toledo, O., Dec. 1, 1891.

ANNUAL MEETING

Of the TOLEDO SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION will occur on Monday, January 11, 1892, at 4 o'clock p. m., at which meeting five directors will be elected, and such other business transacted as may be presented to the meeting.

H. S. BUNKER, President.
W. W. Alcorn, Secretary.
Toledo, O., Dec. 1, 1891.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the TOLEDO AND LAKE ERIE BOATING AND FISHING ASSOCIATION, for the election of three trustees and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at Odeon Hall on Monday, January 11, 1892, at 7:30 p. m.

F. P. ISHERWOOD, Secretary.
Toledo, O., Dec. 1, 1891.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the GRASSER & BRAND BREWING COMPANY, will be held at its office on Monday, January 4, 1892, at 2 p. m., for the election of officers.

C. R. BRAND, Treasurer.
Toledo, O., Dec. 1, 1891.

TOLEDO TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the TOLEDO TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, 312 Summit street, Wednesday, January 13, 1892, for the annual election of directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

FRANK M. OHL, Secretary.
Toledo, O., Dec. 1, 1891.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the CRESCENT LIVERY COMPANY for the election of directors and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the company's office Monday, January 4, 1892, at 7:30 p. m.

GEO. C. SCHUTT, Secretary.
Toledo, O., Dec. 1, 1891.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the DAUDT GLASS AND CROCKERY COMPANY at their office in Toledo, Ohio, on Monday, January 4, 1892, at 7:30 p. m., for the annual election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

F. DAUDT, Secretary.
Toledo, O., Dec. 1, 1891.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the TOLEDO LOAN COMPANY for the election of directors, will be held at their office, corner of Jefferson and Summit streets, Tuesday, January 5, 1892, 8 o'clock p. m.

A. K. DETWILER, Secretary.
Toledo, O., Dec. 1, 1891.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the SMITH BRIDGE COMPANY of Toledo, Ohio, for the election of directors, and any other business that may be brought before them will be held at their office Monday, January 4, 1892, at 2 o'clock p. m.

WM. F. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Toledo, O., Dec. 1, 1891.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the TOLEDO SPICE COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, 515 Monroe street, on Monday, January 11, 1892, between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m., for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

LYMAN ROWE, Secretary.
Toledo, O., Dec. 1, 1891.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE FINLAY BREWING COMPANY, of Toledo, Ohio, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Cedar and Summit streets, Tuesday, January 12, 1892, at 4 o'clock p. m.

M. M. EPPSTEIN, Secretary.
Toledo, O., Dec. 1, 1891.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE UNION RAILROAD, ELEVATOR & TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Toledo, Lucas county, Ohio, on Monday, the fourth (4th) day of January, A. D., 1892, between the hours of two (2) and four (4) o'clock p. m., for election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

A. L. BACKUS, President.
Toledo, O., Dec. 1, 1891.

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A VOTE CATCHER.

Continued from Second Page.

acres have been separated from Indian reservations and added to the public domain, for the use of those who desired to secure free homes under our beneficent laws.

The General Land Office.

Early in this administration a special effort was begun to bring up the work of the general land office. By faithful work the arrearages have been rapidly reduced. At the end of the last fiscal year only 84,172 final agricultural entries remained undisposed of, and the commissioner reports that, with the present force, the work can be fully brought up by the end of the next fiscal year.

Your attention is called to the difficulty presented by the secretary of the interior as to the administration of the law of March 3, 1891, establishing a court of private land claims. The small holdings intended to be protected by the law are estimated to be more than 15,000 in number. The claimants are a most deserving class and their titles are supported by the strongest equities.

Whitewash for Raum.

The administration of the pension bureau has been characterized during the year by great diligence. The total number of pensioners upon the rolls on the 30th day of June, 1891, was 676,160. There were allowed during the fiscal year ending at that time 250,565 cases. Of this number, 102,387 were allowed under the law of June 27, 1890.

The issuing of certificates has been proceeding at the rate of about 30,000 per month, about 75 per cent. of these being cases under the new law. The commissioner expresses the opinion that he will be able to carefully adjudicate and allow 350,000 claims during the present fiscal year. The appropriation for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year, 1890-91, was $127,685,793.89, and the amount expended $118,530,649.25, leaving an unexpended surplus of $9,155,144.64.

The commissioner is quite confident that there will be no call this year for a deficiency appropriation, notwithstanding the rapidity with which the work is being pushed. The mistake which has been made by many in their exaggerated estimates of the cost of pensions is in not taking account of the diminished value of first payments under the recent legislation. These payments, under the general law, have been for many years very large, as the pensions, when allowed, dated from the time of filing the claim, and most of these claims had been pending for years.

The first payment under the law of June, 1890, are relatively small, and, as the per cent. of these cash increases and that of the old cash diminishes, the annual aggregate of first payments is largely reduced.

The commissioner, under date of November 13, furnishes me with the statement that during the last four months 113,175 certificates were issued, 27,893 under the general law and 85,282 under the act of June 27, 1890. The average first payment during these four months was $131.85, while the average first payment upon cases allowed during the year ending June 30, 1891, was $239.33, being a reduction in the average first payments during these four months of $107.43.

Pension Estimates.

The estimate for pension expenditures for the fiscal year ending June, 30, 1893, is $144,956,000, which, after a careful examination of the subject, the commissioner is of the opinion will be sufficient.

Commissioner of Railroads.

The report of the commissioner of railroads shows that the total debt of the subsidized railroads to the United States was, on December 31, 1890, $112,512,613.06. A large part of this debt is now fast approaching maturity, with no adequate provision for its payment. Some policy for dealing with this debt, with a view to its ultimate collection, should be at once adopted. It is very difficult, well nigh impossible, for so large a body as the congress to conduct the necessary negotiations and investigations.

I therefore recommend that provision be made for the appointment of a commission to agree upon and report a plan for dealing with this debt.

Some Taffy for Porter.

The work of the census bureau is now far in advance and the bulk of the enormous labor involved completed. It will be more strictly a statistical exhibit and less encumbered by essays than its immediate predecessors.

The appropriations necessary to the early completion and publication of the authorized volumes should be given in time to secure against delays, which increase the cost and at the same time diminish the value of the work.

The Territories.

The report of the secretary exhibits, with interesting fullness, the condition of the territories. They have shared with the states the great increase in farm products, and are bringing yearly large areas into cultivation by extending their irrigating canals. This work is being done by individuals or local corporations, and without that system which a full preliminary survey of the water supply and of the irrigable land would enable them to adopt.

The future of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Utah in their natural growth and in the increase, independence and happiness of their people is very largely dependent upon wise and timely legislation, either by congress or their own legislatures, regulating the distribution of the water supply furnished by their streams.

If this matter is much longer neglected, private corporations will have unrestricted control of one of the elements of life and the patentees of the arid lands will be tenants at will of the water companies.

The United States should part with its ownership of the water sources and the sites for reservoirs, whether to the states and territories or to individuals or corporations, only upon conditions that will insure to the settlers their proper water supply upon equal and reasonable terms.

In the territories this whole subject is under the full control of congress and in the states it is practically so as long as the government holds the title to the reservoir sites and water sources, and can grant them upon such conditions as it chooses to impose.

The improvident granting of franchises of enormous value, without recompense to the state or municipality from which they proceed, and without proper protection of the public interests, is the most noticeable and flagrant evil of modern legislation.

This fault should not be committed in dealing with a subject that will, before many years, affect so vitally thousands of our people.

Polygamy.

The legislation of congress for the repression of polygamy has after years of resistance on the part of the Mormons, at last brought them to the conclusion that resistance is unprofitable and unavailing.

The power of congress over this subject should not be surrendered until we have satisfactory evidence that the people of the state to be created could exercise the exclusive power of the state over this subject in the same way.

Government for Alaska.

I recommend that provision be made for the organization of a simple form of town government in Alaska, with power to regulate such matters as are usually in the states under municipal control. These local civil organizations will give better protection in some matters than the present skeleton territorial organization. Proper restrictions as to the power to levy taxes and to create debt should be imposed.

Department of Agriculture.

If the establishment of the department of agriculture was regarded by any one as a mere concession to the unenlightened demand of a worthy class of people, that impression has been most effectually removed by the great results already attained.

Every request for information has had prompt attention and every suggestion merited consideration. The scientific corps of the department is of a high order, and is pushing its investigations with method and enthusiasm.

The inspection by this department of cattle and pork products intended for shipment abroad has been the basis of the success which has attended our efforts to secure the removal of the restrictions maintained by the European governments.

Quite Democratic.

The grain crop of this year was the largest in our history, 50 per cent. greater than that of last year, and yet the new markets that have been opened and the larger demand resulting from short crops in Europe have sustained prices to such an extent that the enormous surplus of meats and breadstuffs will be marketed at good prices, bringing relief and prosperity to an industry that was much depressed.

The value of the grain crop of the United States is estimated by the secretary to be this year $500,000,000 more than last; of meats, $150,000,000 more, and of all products of the farm $700,000,000 more. It is not inappropriate, I think, here to suggest that our satisfaction in the contemplation of this marvelous addition to the national wealth is unclouded by any suspicion of the currency by which it is measured, and in which the farmer is paid for the product of his fields.

Civil Service.

The report of the civil service commission should receive the careful attention of the opponents, as well as the friends, of this reform. The commission invites a personal inspection by senators and representatives of its records and methods; and every fair critic will feel that such an examination should precede a judgment of condemnation, either of the system or its administration.

It is not claimed that either is perfect, but I believe that the law is being executed with impartiality, and that the system is incomparably better and fairer than that of appointments upon favor.

I recommend that the appropriations for the civil service commission be made adequate to the increased work of the next fiscal year.

Protection for Employes of Railroads.

I have twice before urgently called the attention of congress to the necessity of legislation for the protection of the lives of railroad employes, but nothing has yet been done.

During the year ending June 30, 1890, 369 brakemen were killed and 7,841 maimed while engaged in coupling cars. The total number of railroad employes killed during the year was 2,451, and the number injured 22,390.

This is a cruel and largely needless sacrifice. The government is spending nearly $1,000,000 annually to save the lives of shipwrecked seamen; every steam vessel is rigidly inspected and required to adopt the most approved safety appliances. All this is good; but how shall we excuse the lack of interest and effort in behalf of this army of brave young men who in our land of commerce are being sacrificed every year by the continued use of antiquated and dangerous appliances.

A law requiring of every railroad engaged in interstate commerce the equipment each year of a given per cent of its freight cars with automatic couplers and air brakes would very soon and very greatly reduce the present fearful death rate among railroad employes.

The Appointment of Electors.

The method of appointment by the states of electors of president and vice-president has recently attracted renewed interest by reason of the departure of the state of Michigan from the method which has become uniform in all the states.

Prior to 1832 various methods had been used by the different states and even by the same state. In some the choice was made by the legislature; in others electors were chosen by districts, but more generally by the voters of the whole state upon a general ticket.

The movement towards the adoption of the last named method had an early beginning and went steadily forward among the states, until in 1832 there remained but a single state, South Carolina, that had not adopted it. That state, until the civil war, continued to choose its electors by a vote of the legislature, but after the war changed its method and conformed to the practice of the other states. For nearly 60 years all the states save one have appointed their electors by a popular vote by a general ticket, and for nearly 30 years this method was universal.

After a full test of other methods, without important division or dissent in any state, and without any purpose of party advantage, as we must believe, but solely upon the considerations that uniformity was desirable, and that a general election in territorial divisions not subject to change was more consistent with the popular character of our institutions, best promoted the equality of the voters, and perfectly removed the choice of president from the baneful influence of the gerrymander, the practice of all the states was brought into harmony.

That this concurrence should now be broken is, I think, an unfortunate and even a threatening episode, and one that may well suggest whether the states that still give their approval to the old and prevailing method ought not to secure, by a constitutional amendment, a practice which has had the approval of all.

The recent Michigan legislation provides for choosing what are popularly known as the congressional electors for president by congressional districts, and the two senatorial electors by districts created for that purpose.

This legislation was, of course, accompanied by a new congressional apportionment, and the statutes bringing the electoral vote of the state under he influence of the gerrymander.

These gerrymanders for congressional purposes are in most cases buttressed by a gerrymander of the legislative districts, thus making it impossible for a majority of the legal voters of the state to correct the apportionment and equalize the congressional districts.

A minority rule is established that only a political convulsion can overthrow.

I have been advised that in one county of a certain state three districts for the election of members of the legislature are constituted as follows: One has 65,000 population, one 15,000 and one 10,000, while in another county, detached, noncontiguous sections have been united to make a legislative district.

These methods have already found effective application to the choice of senators and representatives in congress, and now an evil start has been made in the direction of applying them to the choice by the states of electors of president and vice president.

If this is accomplished we shall then have the three great departments of the government in the grasp of the "gerrymander" legislative and executive directly, and the judiciary indirectly, through the power of appointment.

An election implies a body of electors having prescribed qualifications, each one of whom has an equal value and influence in determining the result. So when the constitution provides that "each state shall appoint" (elect), "in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors," etc., an unrestricted power was not given to the legislatures in the selection of the methods to be used.

"A republican form of government" is guaranteed by the constitution to each state, and the power given by the same instrument to the legislatures of the states to prescribe methods for the choice, by the state, of electors, must be exercised under that limitation.

The essential features of such a government are the right of the people to choose their own officers and the nearest practicable equality of value in the suffrages given in determining that choice.

It will not be claimed that the power given to the legislature would support a law providing that the persons receiving the smallest vote should be the electors, or a law that all the electors should be chosen by the voters of a single congressional district.

The state is to choose, and, under the pretense of regulating methods, the legislature can neither vest the right of choice elsewhere nor adopt methods not conformable to republican institutions.

It is not my purpose here to discuss the question whether a choice by the legislature or by the voters of equal single districts is a choice by the state, but only to recommend such regulation of this matter by constitutional amendment as will secure uniformity and prevent that disgraceful partisan jugglery to which such liberty of choice, if it exists, offers a temptation.

Nothing just now is more important than to provide every guaranty for the absolutely fair and free choice by an equal suffrage, within the respective states, of all the officers of the national government, whether that suffrage is applied directly, as in the choice of members of the house of representatives, or indirectly, as in the choice of senators and electors of president.

Respect for public officers and obedience to law will not cease to be the characteristics of our people until our elections cease to declare the will of majorities fairly ascertained, without fraud, suppression, or gerrymander.

If I were called upon to declare wherein our chief national danger lies, I should say without hesitation, in the overthrow of majority control by the suppression or perversion of the popular suffrage.

That there is real danger here all must agree, but the energies of those who see it have been chiefly expended in trying to fix responsibility upon the opposite party, rather than in efforts to make such practices impossible by either party.

Is it not possible now to adjourn that interminable and inconclusive debate while we take, by consent, one step in the direction of reform by eliminating the gerrymander which has been denounced by all parties as an influence in the selection of electors of president and members of congress?

All the states have, acting freely and separately, determined that the choice of electors by a general ticket is the wisest and safest method, and it would seem there could be no objection to a constitutional amendment making that method permanent.

If a legislature chosen in one year upon purely local questions should, pending a presidential contest, meet, rescind the law for a choice upon a general ticket, and provide for the choice of electors by the legislature, and this trick should determine the result, it is not too much to say that the public peace might be seriously and widely endangered.

I have alluded to the gerrymander as affecting the method of selecting electors of president by congressional districts, but the primary intent and effect of this form of political robbery have relation to the selection of members of the house of representatives.

The power of congress is ample to deal with this threatening and intolerable abuse. The unfailing test of sincerity in election reform will be found in a willingness to confer as to remedies and to put into force such measures as will most effectually preserve the right of the people to free and equal representation.

I believe it would be possible to constitute a commission non-partisan in its membership and composed of patriotic, wise and impartial men, to whom a consideration of the question of the evils connected with our election system and methods might be committed with a good prospect of securing unanimity in same plan for removing or mitigating those evils.

The constitution would permit the selection of the commission to be vested in the supreme court, if that method would give the best guaranty of impartiality.

This commission should be charged with the duty of inquiring into the whole subject of the law of elections as related to the choice of officers of the national government, with a view to securing to every elector a free and unmolested exercise of the suffrage, and as near as an approach to an equality of value in each ballot cast as is attainable.

While the policies of the general government upon the tariff, upon the restoration of our merchant marine, upon river and harbor improvements and other such matters of grave and general concern are liable to be turned this way or that by the results of congressional elections and administrative policies, sometimes involving issues that tend to peace or war, there is a rightful interest in all the states and in every congressional district that will not be deceived or silenced by the audacious pretense that the question of the right of any body of voters in any state or any congressional district to give their suffrages freely upon these general questions of a matter only of local concern or control.

The demand that the limitations of suffrage shall be found in the law, and only there, is a just demand and no just man should resent or resist it.

My appeal is, and must continue to be, for a consultation that shall "proceed with candor, calmness and patience upon the lines of justice and humanity, not of prejudice and cruelty."

To the consideration of these very grave questions I invite not only the attention of congress, but that of all patriotic citizens.

We must not entertain the delusion that our people have ceased to regard a free ballot and equal representation as the price of their allegiance to law and to civil magistrates.

I have been greatly rejoiced to notice many evidences of the increased unification of our people and of a revived national spirit.

The vista that now opens to us is wider and more glorious than ever before.

Gratification and amazement struggle for supremacy as we contemplate the population, wealth and moral strength of our country.

A trust, momentous in its influence upon our people and upon the world, is for a brief time committed to us, and we must not be faithless to its first condition—the defense of the free and equal influence of the people in the choice of the public officers and in the control of public affairs.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.
Executive Mansion, Dec. 9, 1891.

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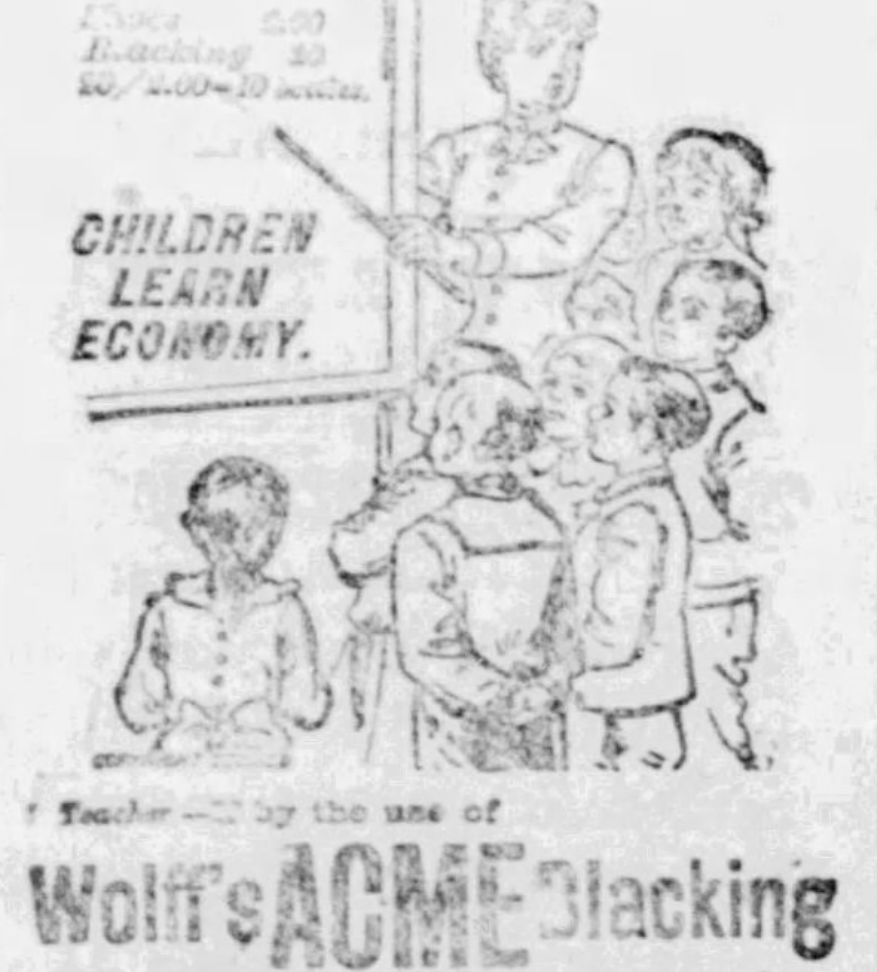

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Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only non-poisonous remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor.
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Manufactured by
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.
PRICE $1 00

GUARANTEED TO CURE
Gonorrhœa and Gleet in
1 TO 5 DAYS
For Male or Female.
SPOKANE
For Sale by All Druggists, Or Sent By Express On Receipt of $1.00.
SPOKANE MEDICINE CO.,
LIMA, O.

TAILORS.

GRANGER
THE
IMPORTING
TAILOR!
AND
Fine Woolen
DRAPER
305
SUMMIT
STREET.

WM. G. SCHILL & CO.
130 SUPERIOR ST.,
is the place to get a good fit in
PANTS OR SUITINGS

OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!

We are leaders in this line and there is no tailor in this state that can compete with us in style, quality, fit and price. Our price for a nice all wool Cheviot OVERCOAT TO ORDER, only $10; a fine Milton or Beaver OVERCOAT TO ORDER only $15; a fine imported Kersey OVERCOAT TO ORDER lined with silk or satin, only $20. We will make it up exactly as you wish.

FIT GUARANTEED.
ATLANTIC PANTS CO.
304 SUMMIT ST. TOLEDO, O.

We send the marvelous French Remedy CALTHOS free, and a legal guarantee that CALTHOS will STOP Discharges & Emissions, CURE Spermatorrhea, Varicocele and RESTORE Lost Vigor.
Use it and pay if satisfied.
Address, VON MOHL CO.,
Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.

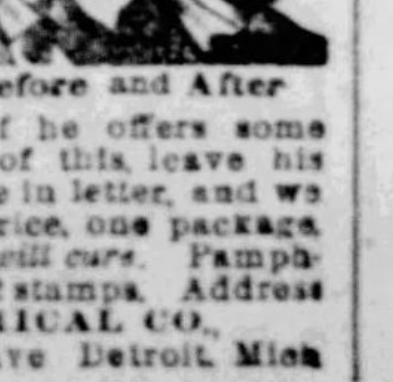
"People who walk up stairs

still carry their Mail to the Post Office. Where Elevators are used one expects to find the U. S. MAIL CHUTE and the FREE Collection Service."

If you don't find them, you should write CUTLER MF'G CO., Patentees, Rochester, N. Y.

The new Bee Building will be the first in Toledo to use the Mail Chute.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE!
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY



Promptly and permanently cures all forms of Nervous weakness, emissions, spermatorrhea, impotency, and all effects of abuse or excesses. Been prescribed after 35 years in thousands of cases; is the ONLY RELIABLE AND HONEST MEDICINE KNOWN. Ask druggist for Wood's Phosphodine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, leave his dishonest store, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, $1, six $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Pamphlet in plain sealed envelope, 2 stamps. Address
THE WOOD CHEMICAL CO.,
131 Woodward ave. Detroit, Mich.

CHAS. JARECKI, Pres. A. H. JARECKI, Sec'y. OSCAR JARECKI, Treas.

JARECKI MFG. CO., LIMITED
TOLEDO,
Pittsburgh, Oil City and Erie, Pa.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Brass Goods, Malleable and Cast Iron Fittings!
Pipe Threading Tools and Machines, Natural Gas, Oil and Artesian Well Supplies, Tubing, Casing Pipe, Rig Irons, Rope, Etc., Etc.

Branch Stores at all Important Points in the Oil Regions.
JOS. F. GROSSWILLER, MANAGER TOLEDO STORE

No Money Required of Responsible Parties to Commence Treatment.

DOCTOR FRANCE,

Formerly of New York, now the Celebrated Examining Physician of the France Medical and Surgical Institute, Columbus, Ohio, by request of many friends and patients, has decided to visit Toledo,

DR. FRANCE, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23.
DR. OTTMAN, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2.

Consultation and Examination Free and Strictly Confidential in the Private Parlor of the Burnet House, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., one day only.

The France Medical and Surgical Institute of Columbus, Ohio, is the only Medical Institute in the state incorporated with a capital of $300,000.

FRANCE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE,
38 & 40 W. Gay St., one block N. of State House, Columbus, O. Incorporated, 1886. Capital, $300,000.

DRS. FRANCE AND OTTMAN, of New York, the well known and successful Specialists in Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Eye and Ear, on account of their large practice in Ohio, have established the **FRANCE MEDICAL INSTITUTE**, where all forms of **Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases will be successfully treated on the most Scientific principles.** They are ably assisted by a full corps of eminent Physicians and Surgeons, each one being a well known specialist in his profession

CANCER positively cured without pain or use of the knife, by a new method.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. FRANCE, after years of experience, has discovered the greatest cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female diseases positively cured by the new remedy, **OLIVE BLOSSOM.** The cure is effected by home treatment. Entirely harmless and easily applied. **Consultation Free and Strictly Confidential.** Correspondence promptly answered.

YOUNG MEN—Who have become victims of solitary vice, that dreadful and destructive habit, which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of exalted talent and brilliant intellect, may call with confidence.

DRS. FRANCE AND OTTMAN, after years of experience, have discovered the greatest cure known for weakness in the back and limbs, involuntary discharges, impotency, general debility, nervousness, languor, confusion of ideas, palpitation of the heart, timidity, trembling, dimness of sight, or giddiness, diseases of the head, throat, nose, or skin, affections of the liver, lungs, stomach, or bowels—those terrible disorders arising from the solitary vice of youth—and secret practices, blighting their most radiant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage impossible. Take one candid thought before it is too late. A week or month may place your case beyond the reach of hope. Our method of treatment will speedily and permanently cure the most obstinate case, and absolutely restore perfect manhood.

TO MIDDLE-AGED MEN.—There are many from the age of 30 to 60 who are troubled with frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight burning or smarting sensation, weakening the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examination of the urinary deposits, a ropy sediment will be found, or the color will be a thin or milkish hue. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is a second stage of seminal weakness. We will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and a healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.—We have a special department, thoroughly organized, and devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases of women. Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Important cases (and we get few which have not baffled the skill of all the home physicians) have the benefit of a full council of skilled specialists. In treatment of diseases peculiar to females, our success has been marked, over two-thirds of our patients being ladies, old, young, married, single, rich and poor. Our method is entirely free from objectionable features of the general practitioner, namely, "Local treatment." We seldom find it necessary. We prepare remedies, constitutional and local, as the case demands, and instruct ladies how to treat themselves.

MARRIAGE.—Married persons, or young men contemplating marriage, aware of physical weakness, loss of procreative powers, impotency, or any other disqualification, speedily restored.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—Blood Poison, Venereal Taint, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Emissions, Loss of Sexual Power, Weakness of Sexual Organs, Want of Desire in Male or Female, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual habits of mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed. Medicines sent free from observation to all parts of the United States.

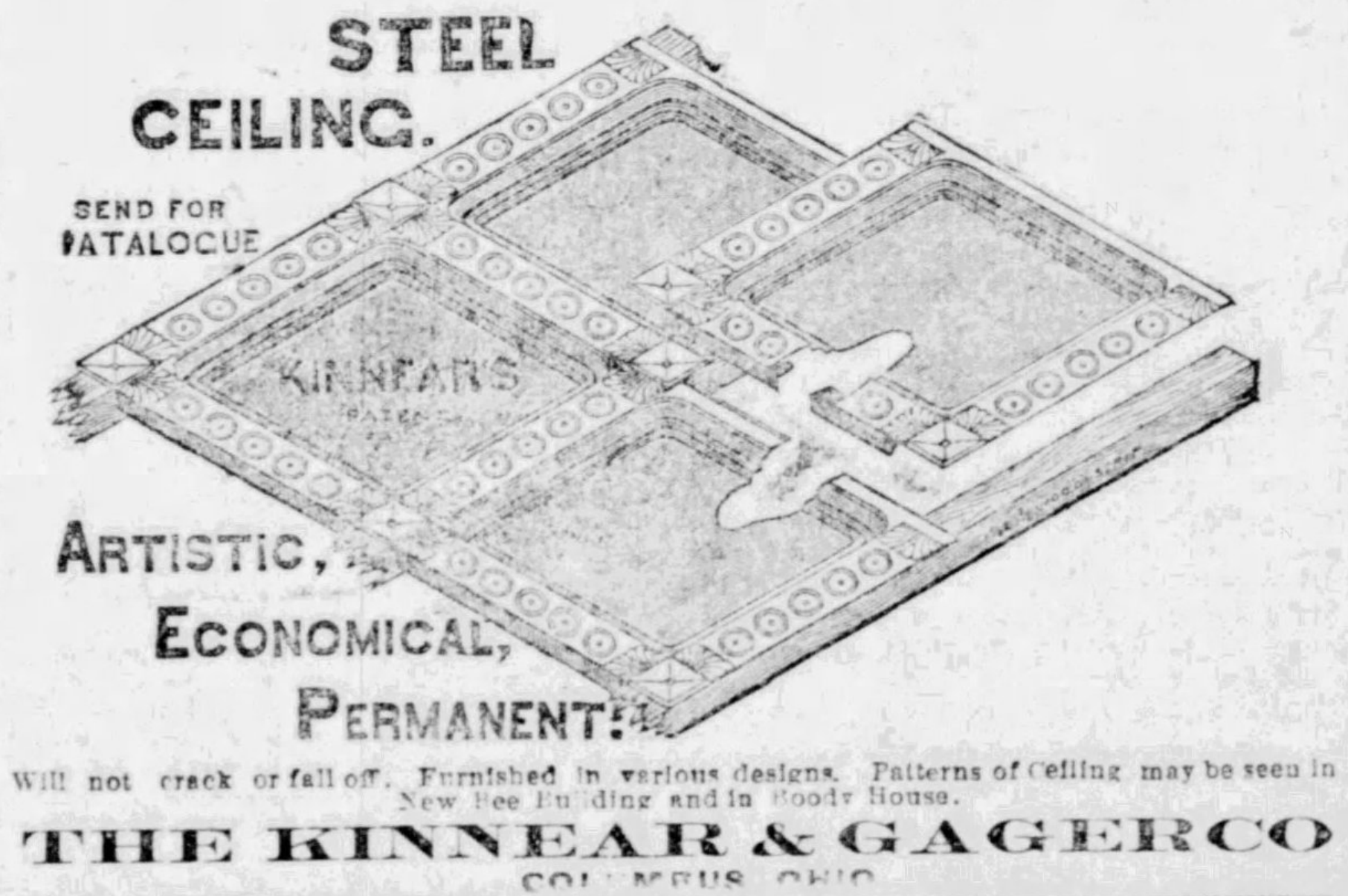
EPILEPSY, OR FITS—Positively cured by a new and never-failing method. Testimonials furnished.

FREE EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring from 2 to 4 ounces of urine (that passed first in the morning preferred), which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination, and if requested a written analysis will be given.

Persons ruined in health by unlearned pretenders, who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately. Delays are dangerous.

WONDERFUL CURES Perfected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures. Parties treated by mail or express, but where possible, personal consultation is preferred. Curable cases guaranteed. No risks incurred.

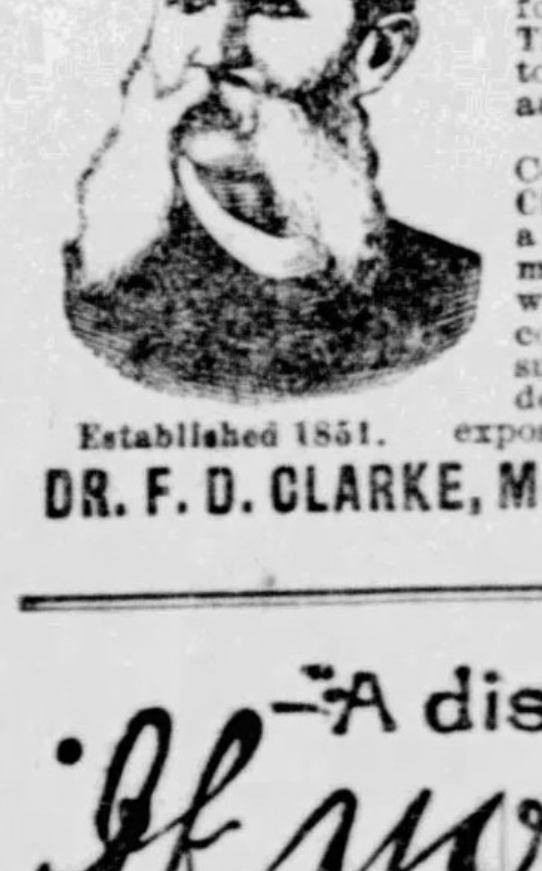
☞ Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of U. S. List of 130 questions free. Address, with postage, **DR. FRANCE. Nos. 38 and 40 W. Gay St., Columbus, O.**



Will not crack or fall off. Furnished in various designs. Patterns of Ceiling may be seen in New Bee Building and in Boody House.

THE KINNEAR & GAGER CO
COLUMBUS, OHIO

WEAK, NERVOUS MEN.



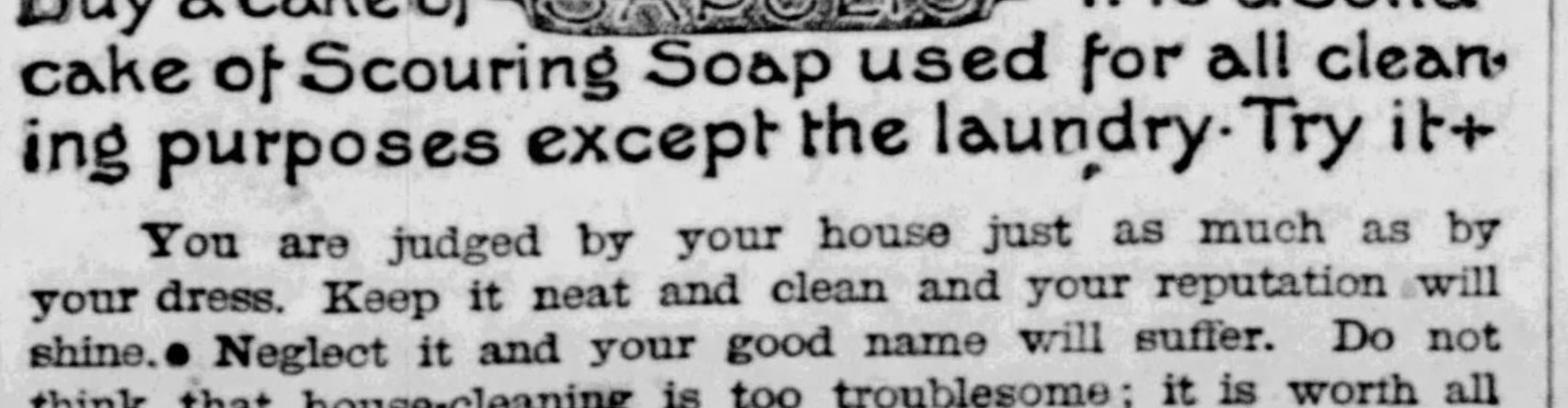
YOU, who have been humbugged by the "Electric Belts," "Fellow Sufferer," "Crayon," "Vacuum," "Nervine," "Free Cure," quacks, and who have found yourself growing worse and worse, You, who have given up in despair, saying, "I am doomed; there is no hope for me;" to you I say: UP, and SAVE YOURSELF! THERE IS HOPE! THERE IS A CURE! No matter what you have taken or who has failed to cure you, write me a full history of your case and send for Book (free) and Question List. Thousands Cured. Forty years' experience. Consult the Old Doctor. All Private, Nervous and CHRONIC DISEASES of either sex skillfully and successfully treated and a cure guaranteed in every curable case. Married men or those about to marry, who dread their weakness or incapacity, or whose blood is loaded with impurities transmissible to offspring, should consult the celebrated Dr. Clarke at once. Consultation personally or by letter, free and confidential. Medicines sent everywhere, secure from exposure. A friendly letter may aid you and direct you to health. Address

HONORABLE SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT

Established 1851.
DR. F. D. CLARKE, Merrill Block, Cor. Woodward & Jefferson Ave., **Detroit, Mich.**

"A disease known is half cured"

If your house is dirty



Buy a cake of SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap used for all cleaning purposes except the laundry. Try it.

You are judged by your house just as much as by your dress. Keep it neat and clean and your reputation will shine. Neglect it and your good name will suffer. Do not think that house-cleaning is too troublesome; it is worth all it costs, especially if you reduce the outlay of time and strength by using SAPOLIO.

REAL ESTATE.

A MAN WITH AN EYE

To his own comfort in selecting a lot for his home, naturally goes to

ENGLEWOOD!

Because it is recognized as the home center of Toledo.

H. S. Walbridge & Co.,
320 SUMMIT STREET.

FOR RENT.

$13.00—No. 830 Hicks st. (natural gas)
$ 8.00—No. 931 Clarke st., East Toledo.
$13.00—No. 720 Magnolia street.
$13.00—No. 1514 Michigan street.

FOR SALE.

Residence property in most desirable parts of the city; also some bargains in acre property.
DECLAN ALLEN,
Real Estate and Fire Insurance,
620 1-2 Adams St.

Macomber, Moore & McConnell,
108 SUMMIT ST., NEAR MONROE.

FOR RENT—Modern dwelling, No. 1407 Monroe street; furnace, grates, natural gas, bath room; rooms papered; hard wood finish.

FOR SALE—40x120, St. Clair street, between Adams and Madison streets.

FOR SALE—New cottage, 6 rooms, East Side; will sell on monthly payments.

FOR SALE—New dwelling, two stories, 7 rooms; natural gas; will sell on monthly payment.

We have for sale on terms that will suit, fine dwelling lots on the following streets: In the Ninth ward—On South st., on Knower st., on Crittenden ave., on Lee st., on Sumner st., on Hiett ave. In the Eighth ward—On Oakwood ave., on Bartlett st., on Washington st., on Hicks st., on Wisconsin st., on Missouri st., on Illinois st., on Forrer st. In Auburndale—On Monroe st., on Milburn ave., on Macomber st., on Auburn ave. In the Seventh ward—On Lagrange st., Locust st., Austin st. Lots on Lagrange street and Parkland addition. In East Toledo—On Mott ave., Worthington st., White st., Raymer st.

We have lots in many other parts of the city. Will take orders for the construction of cottages and dwellings with payments on terms of 5 to 10 years, with interest at 6 per cent.

Lots on Maplewood Avenue
30 Ft. Frontage, $175.

Lots on Glenwood Avenue
30 Ft. Frontage, $300.

CALL AT ONCE.

CUSHING'S
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE
612 Madison St.

Real Estate For Sale
—BY—
I. H. DETWILER & CO.

$1450—Hicks, cor. Forest ave., 2-story frame.
$1000—Cottage, Niagara street, near Buckeye.
$1350—Two-story frame, Dorr near Heston street.
$1100—Lorain, near Broadway, cottage.
$2500—Congress, near Colburn, 2-story.
$1800—Fourth street, East Toledo, 2-story frame, large lot.
$2200—Erie, near Galena, new 2-story.
$ 900—Hong, near Dorr, cottage.
$ 600—Tecumseh street, near Junction avenue, cottage.
$1050—Tecumseh street, near Lenk, 2-story.
$ 550—Stickney avenue, near Central avenue, cottage.
$1250—East Broadway, East Toledo, new cottage.
$1600—Brick house, Hamilton, near Erie.
$2000—Bartlett, near Lawrence avenue, 2-story.
$3000—Warren, near Prescott, frame house.
$2600—Erie, near Lafayette, store and living rooms.
$3000—Front street, East Toledo, 2-story frame, large lot.
$5500—Twenty-first, near Monroe, modern frame.
$1200—Niagara, near Galena, cottage.
$3500—Woodruff avenue, near Warren Street School.
$1000—Franklin avenue, near Cherry, cottage.
$1550—Erie, near Buckeye, 6-room cottage.
$ 850—Congress street, near Orchard, cottage.
$ 850—Hawley street, near Orchard, cottage.
$1300—Wakeman street, near Oak, 2-story.

VACANT PROPERTY.

Price per foot.
$ 40 00—Summit, near Buffalo.
$ 27 50—Buffalo, near Superior.
$ 17 00—Ontario, near Buckeye.
$ 22 00—Buckeye, near Ontario.
$ 21 00—Bartlett, near Lawrence avenue.
$ 15 00—Washington, near Forest.
$ 20 00—Lagrange, near W. & L. E. Ry.
$ 40 00—Floyd, corner Putnam (40 ft. front.)
$150 00—Erie, near Monroe.
$325 00—Monroe, corner Erie.

It will pay you to see us before buying. Our terms are easy and prices low.

I. H. DETWILER & CO.,
Cor. Summit and Jefferson Sts.
OPEN EVENINGS.

GOLD IN IT { TIMBER AND COAL.

Ten thousand acres West Virginia timber and coal land for sale or exchange, for Toledo city property. Abstracts furnished.
Address
THE MINNIS REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
MONROE, MICH.

RESTAURANTS.

WABASH RESTAURANT.

If you eat here you are safe. The best regular dinner in Toledo for 25 cents. Oysters in every style. Game of all kinds always on hand. Try one meal and be convinced.
WABASH RESTAURANT,
Summit Street.
EDWARD SULLIVAN, Manager.

Grand Central!

A First-Class Restaurant.
Meals Served on the European Plan

503 Monroe St. cor. Market Space
HENRY WEITZEL, Prop.

DOCUTA SANDALWOOD CAPSULES are the best and only capsules prescribed by regular physicians for the cure of diseases of the urinary organs, severest cases in 7 days. $1.50 per box. All druggists.

Do you chew Jolly Tar Chewing Tobacco?
?
If not—why not?
Think it carefully over and then—try it.
Your dealer keeps Jolly Tar

TRAVELERS' REGISTER

Corrected by William Gates, Boody House Ticket Office.

All trains run on Central Standard time, which is 28 minutes slower than City time. Trains marked * start daily except Saturday

From Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Summit, Chestnut and Mulberry Depart for Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, New York: Atlantic Express, 7:20 a m; Day Express, 2:25 p m; Fast Line, *9:00 p m. Arrive Toledo, 9:40 a m, 5:10 p m and *11:25 p m.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE

UNION DEPOT.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Norwalk Division—East.		
Bos. and Chi. Accom.	9:45 a m	*5:05 p m
Bos. and Chi. special.	*7:35 a m	
New York Express	*10:55 p m	*9:50 a m
Chicago Mail	*3:35 a m	
Buffalo Accom.	7:35 p m	6:10 a m
Norwalk Accom.	1:20 p m	5:40 p m
Sandusky Division East.		
Bos. and N. Y. Spe.		5:00 p m
N. Y. and Chi. lim.	*1:35 a m	*11:55 p m
Chi. and N. Y. Ex.	*7:35 a m	*10:20 p m
Buff. and Chi. Accom.	9:55 a m	5:12 p m
Atlantic Express		*4:05 a m
Accommodation	7:45 p m	5:50 a m
Fast Mail		*2:55 p m
Old Road—West.		
Chicago Accom.	*9:15 a m	*7:50 p m
Bos. and Chi. Spe.		*7:40 a m
Fast N.Y. and Bos. Ex.	*10:25 p m	
Fast Mail	*2:50 p m	
Michigan Accom.	4:40 p m	9:50 a m
Air Line Division—West.		
Chi. and Bos. Spe.	4:55 p m	
Atlantic Express	3:55 a m	*3:30 a m
N. Y. and Chi. lim.	11:50 p m	*1:45 a m
Chicago Fast Mail		*2:25 p m
Chicago Express		*2:00 p m
Pacific Express		*11:10 p m
Buff. and Chi. Accom.	4:45 p m	10:00 a m
Kendallville Accom.	9:20 a m	6:00 p m
Jackson Branch.		
Express	9:15 a m	9:20 a m
Express	4:40 p m	7:50 p m
Lansing Branch.		
Express	3:50 p m	9:50 a m
Express	10:25 p m	
Kalamazoo and Grand Rapids Branch.		
Express	2:50 p m	11:10 p m
Express	10:25 p m	9:50 a m
Detroit Branch.		
Express	9:40 a m	7:42 a m
Express	4:42 p m	10:10 a m
Express	9:45 p m	4:45 p m
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON and DAYTON.		
Union Depot.		
Cin. and Ind. Express	*5:27 a m	10:15 a m
Cin. and Ind. Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cin. and Ind. Express	[illegible]	*11:40 a m
Cincinnati Express	11:20 p m	6:45 a m
Cin. Ex. Sun only	[illegible]	[illegible]
Find. and B. G. Ex.	8:00 a m	6:45 a m
Find. and B. G. Ex.	4:00 p m	9:05 a m
Find. and B. G. Ex.	[illegible]	4:00 p m
Find. and B. G. Ex.	11:20 a m	10:15 a m
Through solid trains between Toledo and Findlay. Through cars between Toledo, Bowling Green and Baltimore.		
WABASH RAILWAY		
Union Depot.		
Pacific Express	*8:55 p m	*12:10 a m
Kansas City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Express	*7:40 a m	*5:20 p m
Defiance Accom.	[illegible]	4:45 p m
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
Mackinac and Det.E.	9:10 p m	4:20 p m
N. Y. and Bos. Ex.	*9:05 a m	*7:45 a m
New York Express	*4:20 p m	*9:05 p m
Detroit Express	[illegible]	*5:30 a m
WHEELING and LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.		
Pitts. Steub. Mar. Ex	6:25 p m	7:40 a m
Through Express	2:00 p m	[illegible]
Cleve. and N. Y. Ex.	*9:45 a m	4:50 p m
Mixed Local	4:00 p m	[illegible]
Mixed Oak Harbor	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville Ex., un. only		5:20 p m
CINCINNATI, JACKSON and MACKINAW.		
Chicago and Tol. Ex.	12:20 p m	6:30 p m
Mail and Express	8:35 p m	7:35 a m
Local	5:35 p m	6:10 a m
TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR and NORTH MICHIGAN.		
Cadillac Mail	10:20 p m	5:45 a m
Clare Express	11:40 a m	4:25 p m
Ann Arbor Accom.	8:30 a m	10:20 a m
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS and KANSAS CITY.		
Union Depot.		
St. Louis Day Ex.	10:20 p m	6:25 a m
St. Louis Night Ex.	6:05 a m	*5:25 p m
Delphos Pas.	8:30 a m	4:30 p m
COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY and TOLEDO.		
Buckeye Route.		
Columbus Express	*9:55 a m	*6:20 a m
O. R. Mail and Ex.	2:20 p m	10:35 a m
Columbus Express	*8:20 p m	*4:20 p m
TOLEDO, COLUMBUS and CINCINNATI.		
Depot, Bridge street, East Toledo.		
Find. and Ken. Ex.	11:50 a m	*7:40 a m
Find. and B. G. Ex.	8:15 p m	[illegible]
Find. and Ken. Ex.	6:35 p m	[illegible]
TOLEDO and OHIO CENTRAL.		
Depot, Bridge street, East Toledo.		
Col. and Corning Ex.	3:25 p m	10:15 a m
Bucyrus Express	9:00 a m	5:20 p m
FLINT and PERE MARQUETTE.		
Arrive—*8:55 a m		Depart—*12:10 a m
Arrive— 4:53 p m		Depart— 12:00 m

Trains arrive and depart from Union Depot.

HOTELS.

HOTEL VENDOME
Centrally Located
All the Latest Improvements.
Broadway & 41st St., New York.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.

NEW YORK HOUSE
135 St. Clair Street,
MEALS 25c. LODGING 25c. THE ONLY $1 PER DAY HOUSE IN TOLEDO. The only in direct connection with all Depots by the Street Railways.
J. J. O'Gorman, Proprietor

THE BEE'S GREAT WANT MEDIUM.

Popular Prices for Four Liners! Splendid Results Always Obtained

No Charge for Situation, or for Male and Female Help Wanted, to City and Country Patrons.

The Bee.

The BEE will give the people all of the news and advertise their wants. Having a circulation much greater than any other Toledo daily paper it is much the best advertising medium. It secures quicker and better returns. Consult your interests by advertising in the BEE when you want anything or have anything to sell.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BOY—GOOD, HONEST, INdustrious boy, to take care of horse; German preferred. Apply at 1345 Grand ave. 24

TRAVELING SALESMEN TO SELL baking powder to the retail grocery trade. Men acquainted with different sections of the country. A good side line, also good opportunity for clerks or any live men who want to go on the road; experience not absolutely necessary. We mean business. To the right men liberal contracts will be made and steady work given; we pay not less than $75 month salary and expenses or 20 per cent. commission. Address, with stamp, U. S. Chemical Works, 840 and 842 Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ills. 8dec12

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between the ages of 21 and 35 years; good pay, rations, clothing and medical attendance; applicants must be prepared to furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, character and habits. Apply at 4th floor, Bass Block, Calhoun st., Ft. Wayne, Ind. 3july6m

YOUNG MAN TO MANAGE OFFICE IN Saginaw. Salary $75 per month; must furnish best references and $350 cash capital. Address Room 3, 4th floor, 271 Woodward ave., Detroit. 5dec6

WANTED—ACTIVE MEN TO SELL the life of Charles Stewart Parnell; easy to sell on account of the eminence of the subject, the beauty of the work and the cheapness of the price; liberal commission. Address E. 74, Bee office. 26

SOLICITORS WANTED TO HANDLE our new goods; big money for the right parties. Apply 41 1-2 Law Building. 30

WANTED—GERMAN BOY 14 OR 15 years old, to learn type setting. Toledo Volksfreund, 406 Adams street. 23

COATMAKERS WANTED—NONE BUT first-class workmen need apply. Call at A. Machen & Co.'s, 319 Superior street.

WANTED—MAN ACQUAINTED WITH the retail trade of Toledo and vicinity. Call at Room 19, Bee Building. 26

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MEN IN TOledo to help advertise Rival Erasive Soap. None but those that are acquainted and respectable needed. Address Rival Erasive Soap Co., 504 Superior st., Toledo. 29

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; wages $3.50 per week; German preferred. Apply 2065 Ashland ave., corner Floyd street. 24

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL for general housework; good wages. Call 153 Missouri street. 23

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL for general housework at 1238 Dorr street. German preferred. 23

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron. Call forenoon at 1213 Superior st. 24

WANTED—GIRL AT BURNETT HOUSE. 24

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS FEMALE cook at New Grove House, Columbus Grove, Ohio. 24

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron. Call at 228 17th street; call mornings. 24

WANTED—GOOD COMPETENT KITCHen girl; good wages. Apply at once, 2nd floor after 16th street on Jefferson. 23

WANTED—GIRL ABOUT 16 YEARS, TO do light housework and take care of children. Call at 526 Vance st. 27

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Call at 721 Collingwood ave. 27

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GIRL for general housework in family of four; good wages to good girl; at 611 Madison st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, family of three. Apply to Mrs. E. J. Stock, 2050 Collingwood ave. 26

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DININGroom girl and lady dish-washer, for hotel in North Baltimore. Address T. H. Carter. 27

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR general housework at 1418 Cherry street. C. F. Roulet. 29

WANTED—LADY PARTNER TO travel with man in theater. Address E 71, Bee office. 29

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN cook; good wages; 552 Ontario street. 29

WANT A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL TO do general housework in family of two, out of city. Apply at once at Mrs. E. Reed's, 2872 Cherry street. 30

HOUSEWORK—WANTED, EXPERIenced German girl for general housework; no children. Mrs. King, 234 Tenth st. 30

HOUSEWORK—WANTED, GIRL FOR general housework. Apply to 641 West Woodruff ave. 30

ROOMS FOR RENT.

ROOMS FOR RENT—ENQUIRE AT Weber's Shoe Store, 837 Summit st. 8dec6p

FOR RENT—LARGE FRONT SLEEPING room, heated, suitable for one or two gentlemen; also one small sleeping room. Call at 116 Erie street, near Monroe. 7dec6p

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED rooms; also rooms for light housekeeping, with use of bath. Apply at 28 Ontario st., bet. Monroe and Washington. 7dec6p

ROOMS FOR RENT—A SUITE OF TWO or three furnished rooms, as desired; reference required. Call 324 12th st. 8dec3p

FOR RENT—ROOM WITH BOARD, 636 Madison; references required. 7dec6p

FOR RENT—7-ROOM HOUSE AT 813 Dorr street, newly papered and painted; natural and artificial gas, well and cistern water, also barn; neighborhood first-class. Call at 725 East Bancroft st. 4dec6p

FOR RENT—FLATS, NEAR WHEELING depot, $10 and $12 50; Central East Side cottages, $5 and $7 50 per month. T. B. Tucker & Co., 11 Chamber of Commerce. 3dec6p

FOR RENT—TWO NICE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with gas; 10 minutes walk from postoffice. Call 1117 Washington street. 21nov-tf

FURNISHED ROOMS SINGLE AND EN suite and board. Inquire 220 Huron street. 19sep-tf

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

HOUSE FOR RENT—A TWO STORY double house, located on East Broadway, East Toledo, near Nevada street. Key can be found next door. The house has 7 rooms on each side, natural gas, well and cistern. Rent only $10 per month. C. E. Thompson, 413 12th street. 27nov-tf

FOR RENT—NEWLY BUILT MODERN house of eight rooms; nicely located; near "Belt Line," or 15 minutes walk from Summit street; rent reasonable. Call at corner Franklin avenue and Page street, or address Box 344. 8dec3

HOUSE FOR RENT—A HOUSE OF 12 rooms with all the modern improvements, including natural gas, at 1225 Superior st.; splendid neighborhood, convenient to business. Apply to V. W. Granger, 305 Summit street. 4apr-tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED city real estate; and on short time on approved chattels, without moving. J. P. Delphey & Co., Real Estate, 7 Adams Block, cor. St. Clair and Adams sts. 12nov1m

MONEY TO LOAN—IF YOU WANT $25 to $500 on chattel mortgage, I will negotiate such loans on fair terms. M. O. Waggoner, office and residence, 613 Madison street. 24oct1yr

MONEY—TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in large or small amounts at low rate of interest. T. S. Merrell, 512 Madison street. 17aug1yr

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD goods, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal; partial payments received reducing cost pro rata; all business strictly confidential. Croft, Room 14, Worthington Block, Adams and Superior streets. 16may tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THREE THOROUGHBRED English Pug puppies; $5 a piece, at 734 Tecumseh street. 8dec3p

FOR SALE—STOCK OF GROCERIES, grocers' fixtures, butchers' tools, ice box, meat block, two horses and delivery wagon; will be sold cheap to suit purchasers. Call at once grocery store corner Adams and Huron streets. 8dec6p

FOR SALE—MILK ROUTE, TEAM, wagon and cans, with agreement to furnish the milk. Address E. 82, Bee office. 8dec6p

FOR SALE—160 ACRES OF LAND IN Lucas county for $1,700; $700 down and long time for balance. Inquire 21 Drummond Block. 8dec6p

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—2040 FRANKlin avenue; lot 75 feet front; house contains modern improvements, and is, without doubt, one of the most desirable locations in the city. Will be sold at reasonable price and terms to desirable purchaser. Apply to W. C. Crabbs, Boody House block. 4dec-tf

WANTED—THE PEOPLE TO KNOW that they can always get fresh fish and all kinds of sea food at 622 Monroe street, near Erie; everything first-class. J. A. Nadeau & Co. 28nov1m

FOR SALE—GENUINE SINGER SEWing Machine at a bargain; cost $55; will sell for $20 cash; is good as new; owner no use for it. Address E 73, Bee office. 3dec3p

FOR SALE—GOOD LOT ON CHERRY street, near Sherman street, well located, 41x130. Will sell at reasonable figure. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—ON BARTLETT STREET, near Wells street, frontage to suit, lots 127 feet deep. Special inducements to parties desiring to build. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—STRICTLY FIRST CLASS property on Superior st., between Madison and Jefferson street; very desirable for improvement or investment; get our figures. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—LOT ON LINCOLN AVE., near Shaw ave., 35x120; good location; street cars convenient; prices reasonable. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—ON ERIE ST., NORTH TOledo, two lots at a bargain, each 25 feet front. For prices and particulars see Irving B. Hiett & Co.

BLACKSMITH SHOP FOR SALE—Blacksmith's tools and small stock iron; good location for right man; no competition. Address E. C. Thrall, Hector, O. 5dec6

FOR SALE—LOT IN CHERRY PLACE on Kent street, near Page street; good location; will sell at very reasonable price. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—ON COLLINGWOOD AVE., near Cherry street, choice residence property 240 feet deep; surroundings first class; get our figures on these lots. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—A FEW VERY DESIRABLE residence lots still left in Webster Place. If you want to buy cheap, now is the time to buy this property. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS PROPERTY for factory purposes on Wabash ave., near Thirteenth street; will sell at prices that are right. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—LOT 40x200 ON VANCE ST., near Detroit ave.; good property for investment; get our price and let us show you the lot. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—ON ONTARIO STREET, BEtween Mulberry and Magnolia streets; good location, at low figure. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—FRONTAGE TO SUIT, ON Forrer street, near Collingwood ave.; street cars convenient; lots all of good depth. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—GOOD PROPERTY FOR factory or cheap residence purposes, on Smith street; lots 118 feet deep, frontage to suit. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—FRONTAGE TO SUIT, ON Germania street, Indiana avenue and Missouri street, near Ewing street, lots at a low figure; if you want desirable 8th ward property see Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—COLLINGWOOD AVENUE, near Washington street; good neighborhood; street cars convenient; will sell frontage to suit, or build for parties desiring. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN ST., NORTH Toledo, corner lot, well located, and at proper price, lot 40 feet front and good depth. Irving B. Hiett & Co.

RESTAURANT AND SAMPLE ROOM for sale cheap, if sold immediately, at 912 Adams street. Inquire at premises. 27nov-tf

FOR SALE—ONE BAY MARE, CHEAP, at 439 Segur ave. Call soon. 25nov-tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE—HOUSE AND lot on Walbridge ave., $3,500; house and lot on Washington st., $2,500; 73 feet on Collingwood, near Delaware ave., at $40; 100 feet on Robinwood, near Bancroft, at $30; house and lot on Lee st., 9th ward, $1,400; 3 new cottages now being built on East Broadway, for $1,000 each; small down payments, balance monthly. Irving and Russell, 16 Produce Exchange. 25aug-tf

FOR SALE CHEAP—MEAT MARKET with all conveniences; 1417 Cherry st., Toledo, Ohio. 7nov1m-p

THEATER FOR SALE—PROPERTY known as the Standard theater, is for sale, rent or long lease; can be used for theatrical or manufacturing purposes; owner wishes to retire from business on account of sickness. I mean business. Enquire at the theater, Toledo, O. 4nov-tf

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—SITUATION AS CLERK IN store by girl 17 years old. Address 642 Prouty ave. 24

WANTED—SITUATION BY A QUALIfied, practical boiler man and engineer; over 13 years practical experience with stationary steam boilers and engines; married; resident of city; references given. Call or address Jack, 116 Tecumseh street. 24

WANTED—WORK—BY A UNION CARpenter; good on soft or hard wood finishing or any outside work. Call or send word to 621 Lafayette st. city, near Erie. 27

WANTED—POSITION AS DRUG CLERK. Have had 12 years experience; best of reference as to ability; strictly sober. Address Bromide, 219 West street, Findlay, Ohio. 26

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG man of 20; one who is willing to work and can come well recommended. Address Jas. Hanks, 4 Unity Block. 26

WANTED—SITUATION BY A BOY TO work in restaurant. Address Room 8, Unity Block.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG man 19 years of age, in a store or office; speaks three languages, and is a fair penman. Address E. 79, care of Bee office.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A BOY 17 years old to tend to horse and act as coachman in some private family. Address 603 St. Clair st. 28

WANTED—WASHING TO DO AT HOME by lady in the Ninth ward. Address J. J., E 76, care Bee. 27

WANTED—WORK BY YOUNG MAN OF any kind to do; inside work preferred. Address E 75, Bee office. 27

WANTED—DRESSMAKING IN FAMIlies by a competent dressmaker. Address M. M. Markahar, Postoffice. 27

COOK—WANTED SITUATION BY MIDdle-aged lady as cook in hotel or restaurant; no objection to going out of the city. Address E 78, Bee office. 27

WANTED—WASHING AND IRONING to do; call at 1012 Broadway. 28

WANTED—SITUATION IN RETAIL grocery or driving delivery wagon. Address E 72, Bee office. 29

WANTED—SITUATION AS HOTEL clerk by an experienced man, or care of billiard room or bar. Address C. H. Comstock, Box 493, Hudson, Mich. 30

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—YOUR FUTURE REvealed. Written prediction of your life, 10c. Give date of birth. Astrologer, L. Box 326, Kansas City, Mo. 13nov7w

PERSONAL—SEND 10c FOR BIG PACKage of cabinet size pictures, also full descriptions (including residences) of respectable ladies who want to correspond for matrimony; 5,000 lady members; every age and nationality; living everywhere; many of them beautiful and wealthy. Heart and Hand Agency, Drawer 697, Chicago, Ill. 13nov5w

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DELIVery clerk or any work around store; has had 10 years' experience. Address E 52, Bee office.

WANTED—SITUATION AS PHARMAcist; registered; single man; six years experience. Address E. 81, Bee office, Toledo, Ohio. 24

WANTED—POSITION AS PRESSMAN—A 1 on book and job work; have had several years' experience in eastern cities; recommendations first class. Address W. B., 133 State street, Elkhart, Ind. 29

WANTED—BY YOUNG MARRIED MAN, position in warehouse or store; would canvass for any thing good. Address H. R., 332 Colburn st. 30

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG man willing to do any kind of work; used to horses. Address E. 70, Bee office. 30

COOK—WANTED, SITUATION BY SOBER white man. Address Cook, 311 Huron st. 30

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO EXCHANGE—PARTIES HAVING horse, buggy, safety bicycle, watch or anything of value to dispose of can make profitable exchange and have employment if desired by calling Room 22, Hanner House. 8dec6p

HOTEL WANTED—LEASE AND FURNIture of hotel in thriving country town. Address with full particulars, H., Toledo Bee. 7dec6p

FOR EXCHANGE—SAFETY BICYCLE for a good watch; splendid chance for a good bargain. Address E. 80, Bee office. 5dec6p

FIRE, ACCIDENT AND PLATE GLASS insurance and real estate. Phone 1288, C. C. & H. H. ("Bert") Dawson, 2 New Bee Building, first floor. 3dec-tf

WANT TO BUY A PLATFORM SPRING wagon-gear; carry 1,500 to 2,000; address Wm. Heagh, 905 Washington st. Phone 1017. 4dec6

CIVIL ENGINEERING—IF YOU ARE wanting any civil engineering or architectural work done, any mechanical map, patent office or other draughting executed, or have any blue prints to be made, consult J. N. Huston, civil engineer and architect, Worthington Block. 5dec6p

"PRINCE OF COLLINGWOOD," REGIStered Holstein Prussian Bull has been removed to the Whitney farm on Monroe st., 1-4 mile beyond Wagon Works. 5dec6p

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THOSE FINE cabinets at Dubbs & Co.'s for $2.00 per dozen. 24nov-tf

WANTED — EVERYBODY TO KNOW that the best cabinet photographs for the least money are made at Alley Gallery, 343 Summit. Good cabinets for $2 per dozen. 21nov1m

SPECIAL DEDUCTION FOR CHILdren's pictures at Dubbs & Co.'s, 331 Broadway. 24nov-tf

FINE CABINETS AT DUBBS & CO.'S for $2.00 per dozen; 331 Broadway. 24nov-tf

FIRE! FIRE! START YOUR FIRE WITH the McDonald Fire Kindler, the best one in the market; agents wanted. Call at 1131 Erie street. 31oct1m

EAST TOLEDO TO THE FRONT! SEE her grow! Patronize Thompson's E. Z. Payment Furniture store, 109 Bridge street, and promote the business interests of your own ward. 27oct-to-jan-1

WANTED—CITIZENS OF TOLEDO TO know that Koella the artist has moved from Fourth ward to Hassenzahl's Block, 324 Cherry street. Call if you want fine photography. 29sep3m

ANY ONE HAVING MONEY TO LOAN on improved city or farm property at good rates will find it to their interest to call on T. S. Merrell, 512 Madison st. No charge for investment. 17aug1yr

DO YOU WANT A PENSION? IF YOU do, and have doubts as to your claim, consult J. H. Spain, corner Monroe and Market Space. Advice given free. 7apr1yr

WANTED—THE PEOPLE TO KNOW that they can get anything they want in the line of stationary, art goods, cigars and tobacco, at Geo. T. Frey's, 611 Cherry street. 31jan1yr

GEORGE W. MERRILL, JUSTICE OF the Peace and Notary Public; deeds, leases, mortgages and all legal papers executed; special attention paid to collection of commercial paper Office hours, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Room 26 Law Building, corner Superior and Madison streets. jan12tf

WANTED—AGENTS.

WE OFFER AGENTS BIG MONEY, IN exclusive territory. Our new patent safes, sell at sight in city or country. New agents first in field actually getting rich. One agent in one day cleared $86. So can you. Catalogue free. Alpine Safe Co., No. 363-371, Clark St., Cincinnati, O. sats3m

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AN OBLONG BROOCH SET WITH one amethyst and rubies; lost between People's theater and State street, Saturday evening. Finder please return to 210 Summit street and receive reward. 8dec3

LOST—GOLD RING, SET WITH THREE diamonds and two emeralds, on Friday evening; reward by returning to 239 Summit st. 4dec6p

CITY NEWS.

Ask for Seyfang's "New Process" bread.

Workhouse board to-morrow afternoon.

The Christian Alliance meets this evening at 525 Erie street.

The wind blew at a lively velocity last night, but no damage is reported.

Ed Pixley's company of young ladies will drill at Memorial hall to-night.

Cottage prayer meeting to-night at Mrs. Martha Clarke's out Stickney avenue.

Collars 2 cents, cuffs 4 cents, shirts 10 cents. Toledo Laundry Co. Phone 438.

Ohio Yacht club will eat venison and have a good time to-night at headquarters on Finlay Place.

The silver anniversary of St. Peter's congregation will be observed at Eversman's hall to-night.

The Crescent Livery Co. Phone 899.

A regular meeting of the Clerks' association was held last night at their headquarters in Elks' hall.

Chief Wall has gone to Cincinnati and other points for information and inspection of fire apparatus.

The Ladies' union of the Fifth Presbyterian church will meet with Mrs. Lenderson, of Lincoln avenue, Thursday afternoon.

The railroad wreck patients at St. Vincent's hospital are reported as doing well to-day. No further deaths are expected.

A cantata will be given at the new Fifth Presbyterian church by the Sunday school scholars one week from next Friday night.

Bargman keeps open evenings till Christmas.

A Union missionary tea will be held this evening at Dr. Cosgrove's, out Monroe street, under the auspices of the Methodist societies.

Reception to Rev. D. M. Fisk and wife to-night at the First Congregational church, under the auspices of the ladies' working band.

Holiday gifts at M. Judd's.

McDonald, the man who was stabbed last Friday night, was chief of the penitentiary fire department while doing time at that institution.

St. Paul's home missionary society is in session at Mrs. John Craig's on Maidson street this afternoon. The men folks will attend the tea at 6 o'clock.

Christmas presents at M. Judd's.

Harrison lodge, K. P., has just issued its invitations for the swell party to be given New Year's eve at the Pythian castle. The Bee acknowledges the receipt of one of the elegant "invites."

Spectacles and eye-glasses at Judd's.

Leading dealers sell Buckeye paints.

At a meeting of the Toledo Press club yesterday afternoon, Mr. M. P. Murphy, of the Bee staff, and Mr. P. C. Boyle, of the Commercial, were unanimously elected to represent the organization at the national convention of Press clubs, to be held in San Francisco on the 14th of January, 1892. The Toledo delegates will join the eastern party which leaves New York January 5.

Meet your friends at the depot with a carriage or coupe from the Crescent Livery Co. Phone 899.

Two cases and two deaths were reported from diphtheria to the state board of health last week, and two cases of scarlet fever with one death.

Sanford L. Collins lodge, F. and A. M., elected officers last night as follows: W. M., A. P. Crane; S. W., Latimer Thompson; J. W., A. B. Tillinghast; treasurer, S. D. Carr; secretary, George W. Heartman; S. D., Merwin Jackson; J. D., T. W. Wheeler; tyler, W. A. Rooney. Installation will be private.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Missionary society of the First Baptist church is in progress in the parlors this afternoon.

Ask for Buckeye paints and varnishes.

Willis Robinson, a colored man, was fined $15 and costs in police court this morning for disturbance. Robinson went into Schwab's saloon, in Canton avenue, and got a drink. When the proprietor demanded pay the negro chased him behind the bar with a knife and drove another man out.

The walls of the East Side bank are all up and the iron work will be commenced immediately. The bank will be in running order about January 15.

The old-fashioned social at St. John's M. E. church last night was well attended and pleasant throughout. The reception committee performed its duties in a very satisfactory manner. A brief program of vocal and instrumental numbers was observed, after which the pastor, Rev. A. J. Fish, delivered a dissertation on apples, the refreshments provided for the occasion, which were enjoyed as taste allowed. This did not affect the collection, however.

Use Buckeye paints and varnishes.

Do not fail to attend the grand masquerade given by the Toboggan Dancing club at Druid hall, Thursday, Dec. 10.

Secretary L. N. Bonham, of the state board of agriculture, has issued a circular giving a new system of rules on the testing of milk, hereafter to be conducted under the supervision of the state board and the agricultural experiment station. The change is made because fair time is an unfavorable season for the test, and a tester will be sent out over the state during the favorable season to make official tests.

The darling of many a household has been saved by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25c.

Look out! Don't be fooled, you can buy the great Salvation Oil for 25 cents.

HOLIDAY RATES.

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

In order to give their patrons a chance to properly celebrate the holidays, the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway will sell excursion tickets between all stations on their line, at low excursion rates for the round trip.

Tickets will be sold on December 24, 25 and 31, and January 1, 1892, and will be good for return passage up to and including January 4, 1892. Children between the ages of 5 and 12 years, half excursion rate.

For any further information regarding rates on the W. & L. E. railway, or any of its connecting lines, apply to the nearest agent of the W. & L. E. railway, or to

JAS. M. HALL,
General Passenger Agent.

Slippers, slippers, slippers.
J. C. PROSSER & CO.

A CHANCE TO EARN $100.

The Word Contest of Toledo Protestant Hospital.

The ladies of Toledo Protestant Hospital have arranged a word contest, the proceeds of which are to go towards the hospital fund. The above prize will be given to the person who sends in the greatest number of words made from the letters contained in the words

"THE TOLEDO HOSPITAL,"

subject to the following rules:

1. All words must be arranged alphabetically and numbered.
2. Only such words as are found and defined in the vocabulary of Webster's dictionary, including editions of 1847 and later, excluding the appendix, will be accepted.
3. No letter can be repeated in any word oftener than it is found in the words, "The Toledo Hospital."
4. Words spelled the same are counted but once, no matter how different the meaning.
5. Words spelled differently having the same meaning count as separate words.
6. No plural words allowed.
7. Lists containing ten or more errors will be rejected.
8. All lists must be sent in before February 1, 1892, together with 50 cents in money, postal note or money order, no stamps taken, and the full address of the sender.

Send lists to "Word Contest Committee," P. O. Box A 59, Toledo, Ohio.

Mrs. F. B. Drake,
Mrs. S. W. Nettleton,
Mrs. Dr. S. S. Lungren,
Mrs. S. C. Schenck,
Mrs. J. N. Stevens,
Mrs. A. E. Scott,
Committee.

HORSE ON THE COLONEL.

Wauseon, O., Dec. 9.—(Special)—Col. J. H. Brigham, near Delta, had a sorrel mare stolen last night.

Weakness of sight is frequently the result of general debility. When the blood is impoverished every organ and sense suffers. As an effective, powerful, and economical tonic-alterative, Ayer's Sarsaparilla may be relied on every time.

BLACK GOODS 35 PER CENT. LESS THAN EVER SOLD FOR BEFORE.	Owing to the great stagnation of the New York market, we were able to secure a large purchase of Fine Black Dress Goods, in Silk-warp Henrietta, Wool-warp Henrietta and Fine Wool Serges. These good will arrive and be placed on sale Monday morning. Be sure and see them. Do you know a Nice Black Dress makes a Fine Xmas Gift? LASALLE & KOCH.

Our holiday rubbers will not chip.
J. C. PROSSER & CO.

FOOT STOOLS	And ottomans in carpet and muslin finish; also in gilt and silk and satin finishes, at M. Bartlett's, 618 Jefferson st.

The newest things in Horn Hairpins.

The issuing of cards of thanks is so common in Atchison, Ks., that a woman there thought it was proper to send to a local newspaper a card in which she thanked her kind friends for the valuable assistance they had rendered in helping her to secure a divorce from her husband.

CHILDREN TEASE FOR IT.

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure relieves coughs, colds and croup at once. It is pleasant to take; children like it. No opium. No nausea. 50 cents.

MANY NOVELTIES	In brass and onyx stands, and many new patterns in mahogany, oak and silver maple. See them at M. Bartlett's, 618 Jefferson street.

Jacky—We had a 13-pound turkey at our house yesterday. Jim—Oh, that's nawthin'. We had one that weighed 15 pounds. Jackey—I don't care 'f your old turkey was bigger. I'll bet you didn't have no doctor come to see you twice in the night, the way I did.—Boston Post.

Garfield Tea is composed wholly of harmless herbs, hence its effects can never be injurious. Why, then, take nauseous pills, oils or cathartics that constipate?

The best line of $3 shoes.
J. C. PROSSER & CO.

FOOT RESTS	Shaving stands and smoking chairs for gents. Also reclining chairs, and many other novelties for the holiday trade at M. Bartlett's, 618 Jefferson street.

It has been supposed that Swedes were the best carpenters in the nineteenth century, but it seems now, according to an authority, that Italians are pressing them close for first place in carpentry work.

Special Sale of Overcoats at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 416 Madison Street.

THEOSOPHY.

Authoritative Statement on the Language of the Temples.

Europeans traveling in India must have seen that our temples, in whatever part of India they might be, have a most uniform construction among them; they seem, most of them, built after a certain model plan of some, as it were, very ancient public works department. The reason is that these temples are all symbolical; they have a language of their own, a language which is taught only verbally by the Guru (preceptor) to his Chela (disciple). The basic symbol of a temple is an equilateral triangle, having Birth at the left-hand corner, Death at the right-hand corner, and Amritam (immortality) at the top. The base line would, therefore, represent the present condition of humanity; the condition mentioned in Geeta ix, 21, and elsewhere. It represents Life, which is Jeevanam Sanskrit, meaning the state or existeace of Jeeva. This base line becomes the platform or the plinth of the temple and, the steps leading to it, symbolizes the present condition of Humanity, the steps meaning the previous stages we have passed through.

The second part of the temple consists of the four walls, which are cut into niches; they represent the four great religious systems of this world, viz: the Religion of Love Bhakti, the Religion of Gnanam (knowledge, the religion of Karma (action) and another which I do not remember. The niches stand for the different religious sects.

The third part is the roof, pyramidal or conical, on the top of which is placed a rod or trident vertically, the rod being the fourth. This is Brahma-Vidya (cognition of Universal Spirit) standing on and uniting in itself all the religious systems of this world. This part is frequently cut into steps. The rod represents Gnanam or, more properly, Tattva Gnanam (knowledge of reality).

Then comes the Dvaram, or the door; the door must be either on the southern wall or on the western wall, so that the worshiper on entering must face either north or east. It is said that Gnanam comes from the north, where the Devas (Gods) reside, and the rites and ceremonies from the east.

The sixth is the space inside the temple; the seventh is the idol. I do not think it necessary to write anything on the last two portions, and leave them to the intuition of the reader. Shiva, the third of the Hindu Trinity, has seven faces, but only five are allowed to be given out, and the sixth and seventh are always kept in secret. The mysteries connected with the sixth are divulged only to Chelas of certain grades, while the seventh, the last, is known only to the Deekshitas, or the initiates. There are certain instructions which are never expressed in language, but filtered, as it were, into the mind of the disciple. Many formulas form the key to systems of philosophy which the disciple is told to study at leisure. Most of the disciples are required to visit the sacred shrines all over India; a few also, such as Hingalaz, outside its present geographical limits. Used to the hard life of an ascetic, it does not become very difficult for a Chela to visit the temples and learn the lessons they teach, which act becomes a source of pleasure to him.

The temples also represent our body, and the idol, the Jivatma (the Spirit) residing in the middle Chakram (plexus), Anahata.

Whatever way it is looked at, the Hindu temple has a deep significance for those who do not look upon our ancient ancestors are little better than barbarians, our Shastras as full of fables and absurdities, and our ancient Hindu civilization as but the effect of eastern imagination.

H. P. MUNKHERJI.
Fellow Theosophical Society.
Berhampore, Bengal, India.

GET THE GENUINE.

If you suffer with lame back, especially in morning, Allcock's Plasters are a sure relief.

If you cannot sleep, try an Allcock Plaster, well up between the shoulder blades—often relieves—sometimes cures. Try this before you resort to opiates.

If any of your muscles are lame—joints stiff—feel as if they wanted oiling—or if you suffer with any local pains or aches, these plasters will cure you.

If you use them once you will realize why so many plasters have been made in imitation of them. Like all good things they are copied as closely as the law allows. Don't be duped by taking an imitation when it is as easy to get the genuine.

If you always insist upon having Allcock's Porous Plasters and never accept a substitute you will not be disappointed.

HOW TO WOO SLUMBER.

The Delsartean doctrine of rest by voluntary muscular relaxation is somewhat confirmed by the experience of those who have acted upon this theory in overcoming insomnia. Nothing so quickly brings sleep as the voluntary disposal of the body and limbs in such fashion as to promote muscular relaxation. The legs and arms should be so placed as to bring them in contact with the mattress at as many points as possible. This affords support and relieves the muscles. The body should be disposed in like fashion, and if all has been done properly the wooer of sleep will presently have the consciousness of resting his whole weight directly upon the mattress. When once this feeling comes sleep generally follows. The plan is better than the old one of repeating the numerals or going over some meaningless series of words, for it has the double advantage of putting the physical man into an attitude of repose and of distracting the mind from whatever thoughts are at enmity with sleep.

IF YOU LOVE YOUR BABY

Give her Dr. Hand's Colic Cure. It is absolutely safe and affords relief always. Sample bottle gratis at R. C. Spohn's, D. Harpster & Co.'s, Bowers & Frederich's, Geo. C. Nill's, or Thos. Vanstone's. Be sure to get one.

THE GRADE CROSSING MURDER.

Mrs. Price Hughes, who accompanied her husband to America on the occasion of the Methodist Ecumenical conference in Washington, has been writing out her impressions of this country since her return to England. To her the strangest sight was that railroads here often pass through the principal streets of a town. This fact must disagreeably impress all observing European visitors. The grade crossing form of murder is prohibited in Europe.—Buffalo Courier.

ITS EXCELLENT QUALITIES

Commend to public approval the California liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs. It is pleasing to the eye and to the taste, and by gently acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, it cleanses the system effectually, thereby promoting the health and comfort of all who use it.

"Footwarmers" for old ladies.
J. C. PROSSER & CO.

THREE AMERICAN QUEENS.

Three little dirty, half clad girls made a brief sensation on upper Broadway the coldest day last week. The eldest was not more than 8 and her companions might have been 6 and 7 respectively.

The 8-year-old carried a faded rib-rotten parasol that had once been pale blue, and her two companions were trying to squeeze their heads under it, while they carried the rear of their short dresses in one hand, as ladies manipulate their trains at a muddy crossing.

The eldest divided her attention between the proper angle for the parasol and getting her little skirt down low enough to touch the sidewalk, which she occasionally accomplished by stooping.

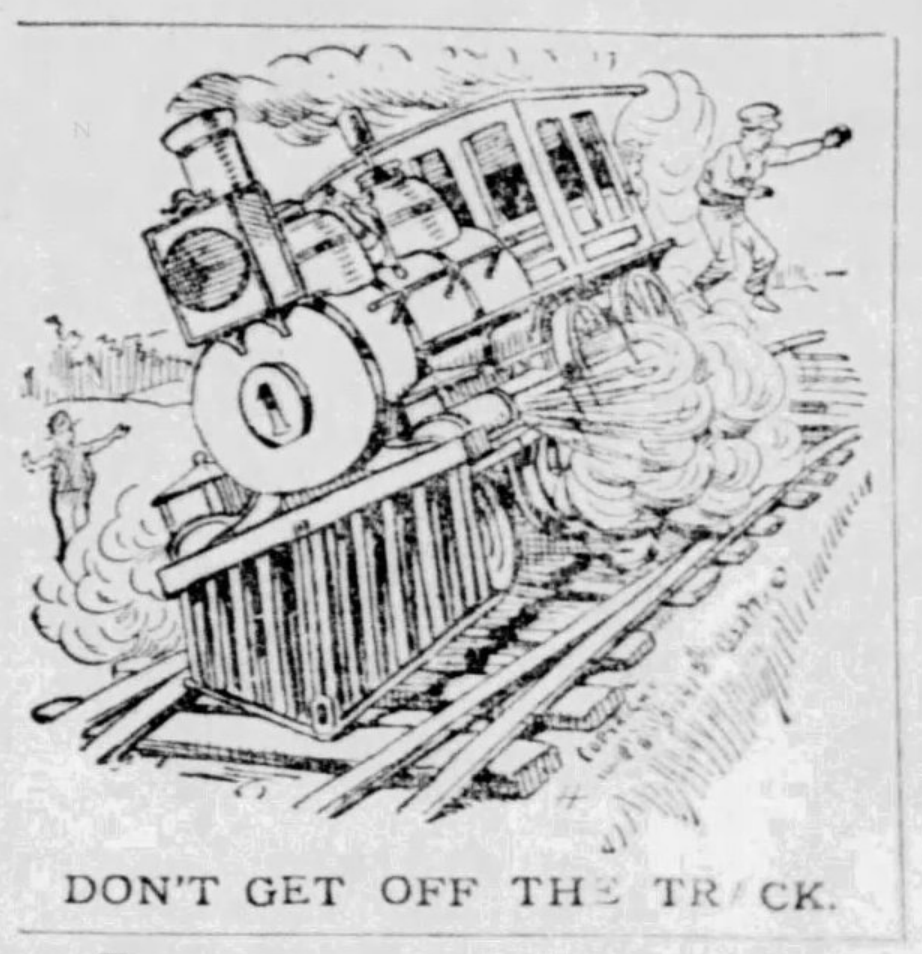
Three pairs of feet were visible through the dilapidated shoes, and shabby old July hats wouldn't have been picked out of the gutter. And these three little girls playing lady on Broadway were evidently delighted at the good humored attention of stalwart gentlemen in heavy ulsters, ladies in costly furs and carriage drivers muffled to the ears in warm livery.—New York Herald.

Disordered liver set right, Beecham's Pills.

A young man who has never had the sense of smell has been the subject of some curious tests, which have shown that many things which we eat with relish are not tasted, but only smelled.

DORFLINGER'S
AMERICAN
Cut Glass
FOR THE TABLE
Is Perfection.
Look for this trade mark label.

HUDSONS * CLOTHIERS


DON'T GET OFF THE TRACK.

HERE'S something that ought to awaken an echo in every economical pocket in town. We are selling very fine colored Worsted and neat Cassimere Frock and Sack Suits at $15, $18 and $20. Less money was never paid for Suits with as fine material and as good making, and less money never will be. If there is such a thing as a right track in quality and price, they are on it, and every purchaser is in it, too. It is just about as easy for a camel to go through the eye of a needle as it is to match them for the money.

$15.00 OVERCOATS!

Money is worth what you can get for it, and you'll never get more for it than you will in buying any of our $15 Overcoats. They are in all shades of Fine Kerseys, Meltons and Fur Beavers. Can we do better for you than anyone else? That's a question that goes to the foot of the matter. You who know of our immense out-put (10 stores) of clothing throughout the country, know that we can; it is so on these Overcoats as on anything else, the best for the money.

MEN'S HOLIDAY SLIPPERS.

An an enormous new stock of Russia Calf, Alligator and Goat, in Black, Tan and Chocolate, at $1.25 $1.50, $1.75 and $2. Plush slippers of every shade in Everett and Opera shapes at 75c 85c, $1, $1.25. Boys' Youths' and Children's Slippers in every style.

HUDSONS, CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS, SHOES, FURNISHINGS.

Holiday Cloaks, Capes, Muffs.
Holiday Draperies and Curtains.
Holiday Dress Goods and Silks.
Christmas Handkerchiefs and Ties.
Christmas Toilet and Fancy Goods.
Christmas Linen and Lace Setts.
Christmas Rugs and Hassocks.
Holiday Gloves and Hosiery.
Holiday Men's Furnishings.
Holiday Umbrellas and Fans.

Guaranteed Low Prices

Every department has been replenished with new things that are suitable for Holiday Gifts.

NEUHAUSEL BRO'S

LOTTA, HILDA AND ANNA.

Three blue-eyed Swedish girls, Lotta, Hilda and Anna Gustavson, bewildered a registry clerk at the barge office yesterday. After taking the pedigree of Lotta, who said she was 18 years old and was going to work for her uncle, a farmer near Rockford, Ill., the clerk said in his usual perfunctory tone: "Pass on." He didn't look up from his book to see if she obeyed. She did, however. Then the clerk gazed into a face that was a duplicate of Lotta's. But the face belonged to Hilda. The clerk repeated his order: "Pass on," but Hilda didn't move. She remarked that the clerk had taken her sister's pedigree, and not hers.

"Oh, I see! you are twins," the clerk said. So Hilda's history was entered in the big book, and she was ordered to follow the procession.

Another blue-eyed vision confronted the clerk. He took off his spectacles, rubbed and readjusted them carefully, and scrutinized what he was momentarily inclined to think was a mere plantasm. Then he looked at the two girls who preceded the third girl, who said she was Anna Gustavson. He also glanced backward at the long line of unregistered immigrants to see if there were any more. Then he came to the conclusion that all the 18-year-old girls had been corralled. They are triplets, and every one is dressed like every other one, and every one is just as healthy, rosy, blue-eyed and light-haired as another. They are the first triplets to go on record at the barge office.—New York Sun.

Col. J. L. Howland, of Pomona, Cal., has an olive orchard of 750,000 trees.

THEY WERE THE EUREKA'S MEN

A number of the Eureka Collecting Co.'s men with the word Eureka (I have found it) in bright gilt letters on their caps, were noticed hastening about from one point to another on our streets yesterday. The plan of collecting in vogue with this company is original with them and is pronounced by the merchants as a collecting company that collects. The uniform of the company is green coat and cap and light pants. Sending letters to dishonest debtors to get them to pay their debts does no good. Sending the Eureka's collectors, first one, then another and another, brings the money. The company is doing a large business in Toledo.

ANYONE

Who wants to purchase a Christmas present can make the best selection by looking through our complete stock of Holiday goods, carefully selected and especially adapted to meet the requirements of Holiday shoppers. Popular prices, reasonable prices, prices within your means. We please you and we save you money. Come.

GEO. KAPP, Reliable Jeweler,
415 Summit street.

CARD OF THANKS.

We desire to return thanks to the many kind friends who did much in our recent bereavement, the death of our mother, Mrs. Dora Grau.

JOHN GRAU.
ADAM HARTMAN.
JOHN HARTMAN.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

CHRISTMAS SOUVENIR

Of the old Parish Church given with a 50c purchase Saturday, Dec. 19 to 24. Union Tea & Coffee Co., 619 Cherry st.

Order ice cream and fancy candies from L. H. Meinert, corner Summit and Oak streets.

Fresh Flake Tapioca, 8c lb., 4 lbs. for 25c.
Fresh Pearl Tapioca, 8c lb., 4 lbs. for 25c.
Fresh Rolled Oats, 4c lb., 7 lbs. for 25c
Fresh Oatmeal, 4c lb., 8 lbs. for 25c.
New Cocoa Shells, 4 lbs. for 25c, at
E. A. ROOD'S.

Before you buy patent rockers, parlor sets or lounges see my own work and get prices. G. Bonash, 534 S. St. Clair street.

New English Currants, 7c lb., 4 lbs. for 25c.
New loose Muscatel Raisins, 10c lb., 3 lbs. for 25c
New California Prunes, 10c lb., 3 lbs. for 25c.
New Evaporated Blackberries, 10c lb., 3 lbs. for 25c.
New California Apricots, 15c lb., 2 lbs. for 25c.
Just received at E. A. ROOD'S, St. Clair st., opposite Steedman monument

Christmas tree ornaments in endless variety at L. H. Meinert's, corner Summit and Oak streets.

"Christmas Rapidly Approaching."

EXTRAORDINARY PREPARATIONS

PLACES US IN POSITION TO SERVEYOU MORE ACCEPTABLY THAN EVER.

Every Department
—IN—
HOLIDAY ATTIRE!
Tempting Attractions at Every Counter.

In order to induce early Christmas shopping we have arranged many special sales of strictly Holiday Goods at special low prices. A double inducement—"first selections and avoidingChristmas crowding."

BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY OF NEW FANCY GOODS
—IMMEDIATELY IN FRONT—

Where at a glance you can see hundreds of lovely hand-painted, sweet-scented silk, satin and lace glove, handkerchief and sachet cases; wood, plush and metal dressing cases; comb and brush setts; elegant Xmas cards and calendars; real novelties that must be seen to be appreciated.

100 ADDITIONAL PIECES
OF OUR JUSTLY CELEBRATED
25c
ALL-SILK SURAH
—AND—
ALL-SILK CHINA
RECEIVED TO-DAY.

Our Grand Basement Bazar!

A GREAT SUCCESS.

Thousands of children delighted with the sight of our enormous collection of new Toys---let them all come and feast their precious eyes to their hearts' content. Come yourself and see how easily and for a few pennies you can make the little ones happy. We will make shopping a pleasure to you. A large force of intelligent help, thorough organization, quick and prompt service,

—AT—

THE LION DRY GOODS CO.

GEO. M. FISHER, President.